

VALLO

Patent Codlin Moth Tree Bands

**Certain Death to All Grubs
Weevils, Etc., That Attack Fruit Trees**



The need for an improved method of trapping and destroying larvae of Codlin Moth and the like, by the most certain and inexpensive means, we have, after most careful research and field tests, embodied in a finished "Vallo" Product all the essentials of

"The Perfect Tree Band"

Consisting of corrugated cardboard of suitable width, packed in rolls of 200 feet length, "Vallo" Patent Tree Bands are treated in such a manner that they are not affected by weather conditions.

THEY ARE DEADLY IN THEIR PURPOSE AND THERE IS NO NECESSITY TO REMOVE OR EVEN INSPECT THEM FOR A PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS.

The application of these Bands is quite a simple matter. It is only necessary to cut the band to the required length to suit the circumference of the tree



with an overlap of one inch, insert the staple through the corrugated side in a parallel position, then wrap around the tree with the corrugations lying next to it. Press the overlap section on the projecting points of the staple, bending the ends inwards, which will then hold the band securely in position.

WITH EVERY ROLL OF "VALLO" PATENT CODLIN MOTH TREE BANDS WE SUPPLY ONE GROSS OF STAPLES FREE OF CHARGE.

It will be seen that the Band in position provides a series of small passages around and parallel to the trunk of the tree, which act as an excellent refuge and trap for the larvae.

"VALLO" PATENT CODLIN MOTH TREE BANDS NOT ONLY TRAP INNUMERABLE GRUBS, WEEVILS, Etc., BUT THE POISON WITH WHICH THE BANDS ARE IMPREGNATED KILLS THEM OUTRIGHT.

PACKAGE:—Rolls, 200 feet length (with staples).
Sufficient for Banding approximately 140 trees.

Your Orchard is NOT Adequately Protected Until Fitted With "Vallo" Patent Codlin Moth Tree Bands.

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222 Queen Street - - Melbourne

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*Sales can always be depended on
for best quality fruit at highest
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London has always been the centre of the Australian and New Zealand fruit trade, and although many efforts have been made to divert it to other ports, the presence of its huge local market with expert distribution agencies will ensure it remaining so.

A well-known fruit exporter, after a recent trip, reports that the facilities for handling fruit are second to none in the world. Every convenience for the sales and showing of fruit are provided, all fruit is sold by auction, and he found that the broker always looked to the growers' interests.

All particulars as regards charges, etc., can be obtained from:

Capt. A. W. Pearse, Port of London Authority, 10 Bligh Street, Sydney

ARE YOU

GRUBBING?

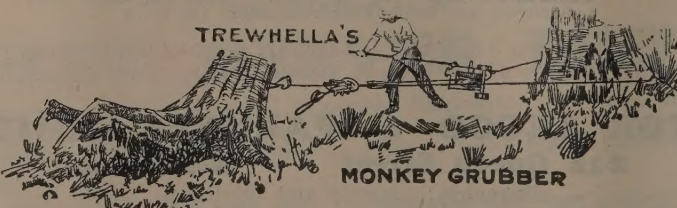
Previous experience had convinced me that to be really efficient a grubbing machine should have ample power and ropes that will meet the heavy demands required of them. I found that shovel and axe work is very costly either by itself or in conjunction with a machine. The machine that offered these features, with a host of others, was **THE "MONKEY" GRUBBER.**

It gave me the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form; the lever is short, so that I am able to stand firm-footed and get the full stroke. There are two speeds in the machine, as well as an automatic release that allows me to let off a strain, or as the machine will work in any position, it comes in for all jobs that would require a chain block. It is taken to the job on a pair of wheels like a barn truck, and is rigged for work in a few minutes. The ropes are in lengths that I find easy to handle, and each one is fitted with hook and loop couplings, so simple and absolutely IT for effectiveness. The makers have included a sturdy snatch block with a novel method of securing to the ropes, and also a fine type of firm gripping rope shortener. The latter makes it very easy to accommodate the lengths of rope to the tree or stump being pulled, and is quickly released from the rope. The combination of so many time and labor saving features makes the "Monkey" Grubber a superior grubbing outfit.

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Sulphur.

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for full details of above
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when Neptune Sprays are used

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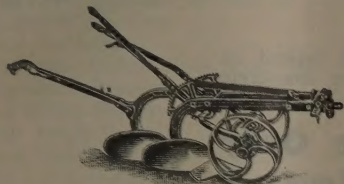
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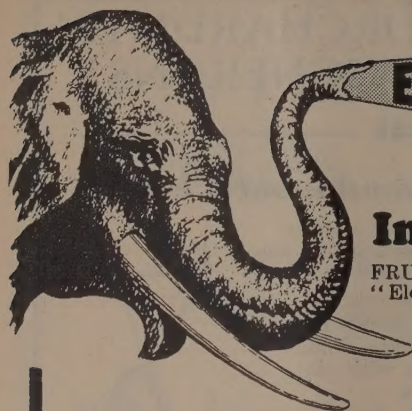
ARSENATE OF LEAD (PASTE)
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LIME SULPHUR
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SPREADERS (SPECIAL)

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CALCIUM CASEINATE, ETC., ETC.

All sprays will be manufactured from the same formulae as previously used by Mr. S. R. Bushnell whilst associated with Jaques Pty. Ltd. Orchardists can therefore rely upon getting the best quality fruit sprays.

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Insist Upon It!

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"ELEPHANT" Brand**

EVERY PRECAUTION

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By Spraying NOW With

"Elephant" Brand Arsenate of Lead - White Oil

PRICE IS COMPETITIVE — QUALITY STANDS ALONE
ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED

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STOP PRESS.

Ottawa Conference.

The Editor, "Fruit World."

Sir,—On reading over a copy of the letter sent to you, I noticed an error which I would like to correct if in time. The report queried by Mr. Colombie re advertising was presented at the January, 1932, Executive meeting of the Apple and Pear Export Council, not the August (1931) Council meeting as set out in my letter. The minutes of the January meeting, however, were confirmed at the meeting in May, Mr. Colombie being present and voting in favor. Thus his query refers to a matter 8 months old, not 14 months, as previously stated.

C. J. PARNHAM.

31 Queen-street, Melbourne, C.1, November 1, 1932.

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Ridley & Houlding

Covent Garden Market, LONDON

Specialists in Australian Fruit.

Solicit consignments of Apples, Pears, Etc.

Our record of over 30 years' standing in the handling of Australian fruit, with satisfactory results, is a recommendation for growers to ship their fruit to our house.

Representatives—

International Fruit & Mercantile Company Ltd., Melb., Vic., Australia; and A. J. Walshe & Co., Hobart, Tasmania.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

TWO VERY INTERESTING REPORTS have been received from Mr. J. B. Mills, President of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, giving details of the Ottawa Conference and the negotiations which led up to the granting of the preference of 4/6 per bushel on Empire Apples and Pears entering Britain.

AMERICAN APPLE CROP.

ACCORDING to the official fruit crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture, the estimated production of Apples at 136,000,000 bushels shows a slight advance, but is little more than two-thirds of last year's heavy yield. The commercial crop is forecast at 30,171,000 barrels, as against last year's revised estimate of 34,492,000 barrels, and the average for the five year, 1924-28 of 32,373,000 barrels (calculate three bushels to the barrel).

Although the total commercial crop, as at present forecast, shows a decline of 4,300,000 barrels as compared with last year, there is an expected increase of nearly 3,000,000 barrels in the box Apple area. The forecast of 2,694,000 barrels for California appears to be the highest yet recorded, and there are prospective increases, as compared with 1931, in all the other box States. On the other hand, the forecast for the barrel area shows a decline of over 7,000,000 barrels on last year's estimate.

It should be noted that the Apples which come into competition with those from Australia and New Zealand are mainly from Washington and Oregon—referred to above as the "box Apple" States.

APPLE AND PEAR EXPORT.

Will Over 5,000,000 Cases be Exported?

MUCH CAN HAPPEN between now and February, but given anything like seasonable weather conditions, there will be big crops of Apples and Pears in all the States for export, and it is certain that extra shipping facilities will be needed.

Big crops are in sight in Tasmania, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and New South Wales, also in the Apple-growing districts of Queensland.

A preliminary estimate for Victoria is that 800,000 to 1,000,000 cases of Apples will be offering, and possibly 250,000 cases of Pears.

Together with exports from the other States, it is possible the export may be between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 cases of Apples and Pears.

There is now no danger of thrips infestation, but all precautions will be necessary in Victoria to guard against black spot.

It is anticipated that the result of the Ottawa agreements there will be a longer season for Australian and N.Z. fruit in the United Kingdom.

With Canada shipping more to England in her season and thus depleting her local stocks, there will be an opportunity for New Zealand to send a considerable quantity of her export surplus to Canada.

Owing to the embargo on the importation of Canadian Apples into Australia (on account of the danger of fire blight), there is not a ready desire on the part of Canadians to receive Australian Apples.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Keighley M. Ward, Assistant Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, was married on October 22, to Miss Winifred Gadenzi, at the Church of England, Surrey Hills.

Mr. Keighley Ward is a son of Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, Victoria.

Heartly congratulations to the newly married couple.

VISITING S. AFRICAN ENTOMOLOGIST.

Dr. Pretty, Entomologist, South African Department of Agriculture, passed through Melbourne in mid-October on his way north to study the cactoblastis parasite of the prickly pear.

During his stay in Victoria he advised Mr. J. M. Ward (Superintendent of Horticulture), that it was now compulsory under regulation for all Apples exported to be washed in a solution of hydrochloric acid.

At the annual conference of Hills Branches of the South Australian Agricultural Bureau, Mr. C. H. Beaumont, Horticultural Instructor for the Southern District, was presented with a desk writing set carved from mulga and suitably inscribed. This would be the last conference which Mr. Beaumont would attend in an official capacity. The presentation was made by Mr. J. Potter (Clarendon), and Mr. Beaumont suitably responded.

Mr. B. H. Cates, Secretary of the Griffith branch of the A.D.F.A., was elected to represent the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas on the Federal Council, which will meet in Melbourne on November 22.

Mr. H. D. Howie, Chairman of the A.D.F.A. Board of Management, visited Mildura on October 5, and addressed Red Cliffs growers.

Mr. B. J. Pearsall, Chairman of the Tasmanian State Fruit Advisory Board, visited Queensland during October.

Cr. H. J. Simper, of Perth, W.A., and Mr. Edward Thomas, of Mt. Barker, W.A., visited Melbourne at the end of October in connection with the Rifle Club movement. Both are closely associated with the fruit industry in Western Australia. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Executive of the W.A. Fruitgrowers' Association.

In recognition of services rendered as President of the Harcourt Auxiliary of the Castlemaine Hospital, Mrs. E. Pritchard was presented with a piece of crystal ware. Gifts were also presented to Mrs. J. H. Lang and Mrs. C. Wilson, who were Secretary and Treasurer respectively for four years.

Mr. D. Farmer, organiser for the Australian Dried Fruits Association, and his assistant, Mr. J. Stewart, visited the Goulburn Valley (Vic.) recently, also the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas of N.S.W., and put in some very good work for the A.D.F.A. The growers in the districts visited, appreciated the services of these organisers.

A very capable review of the work of the Dried Fruits Control Board was given at Red Cliffs recently by Mr. P. Malloch.

OBITUARY.

Prof. D. McAlpine, who has been living in retirement after serving as Plant Pathologist for the Victorian Department of Agriculture, died during October, at the age of 83 years. Professor McAlpine did valuable work in solving many fungus problems connected with wheat culture. He was always a welcome figure at fruitgrowers' conferences. His treatise on bitter pit of the Apple was widely appreciated.

PEARS AND PEACHES AT DONCASTER.

A. F. & E. Thiele's Orchard, Visited by Dr. Davidson.

ONE OF THE MOST EXPERIENCED fruitgrowers in Australia is Mr. Fred. Thiele, of Doncaster, Victoria. Because of his wide practical experience, his orchard is usually inspected by interstate and overseas visitors interested in fruit culture. Mr. Thiele himself, who was one of the pioneers about 45 years ago, has now practically retired from the active work of fruit-growing, the orchard being managed by his son, Mr. Everard Thiele—also a capable horticulturist.

It was at this orchard that Dr. James Davidson, entomologist, Waite Research Institute, Adelaide, called on his recent visit to Victoria, in connection with the Thrips Investigation campaign, of which he is in charge.

The orchard contains 45 acres, and is mostly devoted to Pears, Peaches and Lemons. The Pear varieties include B. Bosc, Josephine, Winter Nelis, Packham's Triumph, Williams, Broom Park, Howell. There were quite a number of trees of Vicar of Winkfield, but these have been grafted over to Packham's Triumph.

At this orchard, Mr. A. G. Strickland, M.A.G.Sc., Horticultural Research Officer, Victorian Dept. of Agriculture, is testing out the pollen from several varieties in order to find the best pollinator for Doyenne du Comice—a valuable Pear but a shy bearer. Several varieties are grafted on to a Comice tree for testing purposes. The varieties include Williams, Packhams and Late Packhams. It would be a valuable "find" to discover the method of bringing this desirable Pear variety into profitable cultivation. The root stock question is also being studied.

The Messrs. Thiele were able to give Dr. Davidson much information concerning thrips infestation, and the several species of thrips.



Fifty-year-old Pear tree (Vicar of Winkfield), re-worked to Packham's Triumph.

In the picture (from left to right) are Messrs. A. F. Thiele, Everard Thiele and W. A. Webb.

REFURNISHING FRUIT TREES.

Transforming Unprofitable Varieties Into Payable Ones.

GREAT INTEREST has been aroused in Victoria in the new system of grafting fruit trees on the successful lines adopted in Tasmania.

As mentioned in the October "Fruit World," Mr. T. E. Butler arranged for two Tasmanian growers to visit Victoria to explain and demonstrate their system of re-working fruit trees. A full description of this system is now to hand from Mr. Butler. The principle is that of retaining the main limbs or leaders of the tree, and refurnishing these limbs with a number of small scions, grafted in such a way that, after two years, a tree representing the newly grafted variety will have equalled in development, or probably surpassed, the original tree.

Removing the Surplus Growth.

When the grafts are introduced it is necessary to leave a certain percentage of the growth of the original variety on the ends of the limbs. If the grafts are not showing signs of growing freely, this original terminal growth should be removed about the end of November, thus forcing the sap into the introduced grafts. On the other hand, if the grafts are growing freely, probably it would be as well to leave the original terminal growths until the next dormant season, when such growths can be removed.

The foregoing can be used as a basis of thought and observation on the part of the grower himself. So much depends on the characteristics of the tree itself.



Views at the orchard of A. F. and Everard Thiele, Doncaster, Vic. Top: Tanks from which spray vats are filled. Centre: A section of 45 acre orchard. Bottom: Left to Right—Messrs. A. F. Thiele, Dr. Jas. Davidson (Entomologist in charge of Thrips Investigation), Everard Thiele, and W. A. Webb (President, Doncaster Fruit-growers' Association).

REVISED APPLE CHART.

For the Canadian Standard Case, Inside Measurements
18 in. Long, 11½ in. Wide, 10½ in. Deep.

(By Basil P. Krone, Fruit Packing Instructor, Victorian
Department of Agriculture.)

AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION, based on experience gained in this State, the "straight" method of packing Apples in the Canadian standard fruit case is recommended for adoption in preference to the "angle" method.

The "straight" method is now practised by U.S.A., S. Africa, and N.Z.; and if we are to successfully compete on the overseas markets, we must fall into line with these large Apple-producing countries.

The "straight" method of diagonal packing is not new to Victorian Apple-growers, as they have already adopted it for most of the small as well as for some of the large sizes. Citrus growers have adopted it for a number of years with success for all sizes of Oranges, both for local and export markets.

By its adoption, bruising and stalk damage will be largely decreased in comparison with the "angle" method wherein the stalks of certain Apples press against the cheeks of others.

Packing.—All the counts are packed on the diagonal system; but instead of the Apples being placed at angles to one another, they are placed in the cases with their stalks facing in one direction. When long stalk varieties are packed, the last Apples in each layer are reversed to prevent stalk damage, as is done with Oranges.

Correct Height of the Pack.—The correct height cannot be obtained unless the packer regulates the tightness of the pack in accordance with the size of the Apples for a given style of pack; therefore the smallest Apples intended for the 3—3 and 3—2 packs should be packed a little more tightly than usual, while the largest Apples intended for these packs should be packed more loosely than usual.

The Bulge.—It has been found from experience that, before lidding, the most suitable bulge across the centre of the case is approximately 1½ inches, while at each end of the top layer the Apples should not project more than about three-eighths of an inch, otherwise bruising will occur in the lidding process.

Corrugated Cardboards.—These should be used at both the top and bottom of the case. Cardboards manufactured in fast colors should be selected and placed in such a manner that the corrugations face the wood of the case and not touching the fruit.

Sizing.—It is imperative that the counts and not the size should be branded on the ends of the cases.

Special Note re Jonathan Variety.—Packers are advised to pay particular attention when packing the 125 count. Incorrect packing of this count has been one of the chief causes of underweight Apples arriving in the United Kingdom. In addition to the approximate diameters, the actual diameters and average nett weight of the various counts are included in this chart; these being the result of a number of packing experiments conducted by this Department. Jonathan and London Pippin are described, as these are amongst the lightest and heaviest varieties exported. The most suitable counts for export are from 234 to 125 inclusive.

Chart for Either Round or Long Apples.

Approx. Size. Inches.	Actual Size. Inches.	Pack.	Layer.	Layers.	Total.	Remarks.	Average net weight if Jon. Lbs.
2½	2½	3—3	7 x 7	6	252	Small quarters.	46
	2-5/16	3—3	7 x 6	6	234	Small/medium quarters.	46
	2½	3—3	6 x 6	6	216	Medium/large quarters.	45
2¾	2-7/16	3—3	6 x 5	6	198	Large quarters.	44
2½	2½	3—3	5 x 5	6	180	Small halves.	42
	2¾	3—2	7 x 6	5	163	Medium halves.	42
2¾	2-11/16	3—2	6 x 6	5	150	Large halves.	43½
2¾	2-13/16	3—2	6 x 5	5	138	Small/medium, three-quarter.	43
2¾	2-15/16	3—2	5 x 5	5	125	Medium/large, three-quarter.	41
3	3-1/16	3—2	5 x 4	5	113	Small to medium three in.	41
3½	3-3/16	3—2	4 x 4	5	100	Medium/large, three-inch.	—
3½	3-5/16	3—2	4 x 3	5	88	—	—

Chart for Flat Apples.

							Lon. Pip. Lbs.
2½	2½	3—3	8 x 7	6	270	Small quarters	—
	2-5/16	3—3	7 x 7	6	252	Small/medium quarters.	48½
	2¾	3—3	7 x 6	6	234	Medium/large quarters.	48½
	2-7/16	3—3	6 x 6	6	216	Large quarters.	47½
2½	2½	3—3	6 x 5	6	198	Small halves.	47
	2-9/16	3—2	8 x 7	5	188	Small-medium halves.	45
2¾	2¾	3—2	7 x 7	5	175	Medium/large halves.	45
	2-11/16	3—2	7 x 6	5	163	Large halves.	45
2¾	2¾	3—2	6 x 6	5	150	Small three-quarters.	46
	2-13/16	3—2	6 x 5	5	138	Medium three-quarters.	44½
2¾	2-15/16	3—2	5 x 5	5	125	Large three-quarters.	43
3	3	3—2	5 x 4	5	113	Small to medium three-inch.	—
3½	3½	2—2	6 x 6	4	96	Medium to large three-inch.	—
3½	3½	2—2	6 x 5	4	88	—	—

BANDING FOR CODLIN MOTH CONTROL.

Chemically Treated Bands Satisfactory.

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST has been aroused in the new method of banding trees with a chemically treated preparation to assist in the control of the codlin moth.

Messrs. J. M. Sinclair & Son, of Bamawm Extension, Victoria, writing under date, October 1, have sent copies of their correspondence with Professor List, of the Colorado Agricultural College, who has been successfully experimenting with codlin moth control methods for some years. Continuing, Messrs. Sinclair writes: "Last season we tried out a number of these bandages made according to the Siegler formula and they show great promise. We intend to use a considerable number of the bands this year. The use of the bands does away with the necessity of frequent inspection of bands during the season as is necessary with the bag band."

In a letter to Messrs. Sinclair, Professor List states that he has been working on Siegler's formula, the details of which are quoted as follows:—A combination of Beta-naphthol (technical grade) and lubricating oil (red engine type) applied to paper bands is more worth a further trial than any of the other chemicals or types of band employed in our experiments.

"No apparent injury to the trees has resulted from the use of beta-naphthol and lubricating oil, but small blisterlike projections were present under most of the bands. This condition is probably to be attributed to the fact that evaporation does not take place normally. However, after the bands are removed, the blisterlike growths become powdery and slough off. The inner bark appears normal."

"Band Material.—Cut the crepe paper into bands four inches wide and of sufficient length to encircle the tree trunk. It is essential that the bands be cut parallel with the furrows of the paper (with the grain) to avoid stretching of the bands after they have been applied to the tree. After the band has been cut, fold one edge to a depth of an inch. When the band is applied to the tree, the fold should be uppermost and the flap should be placed next to the tree trunk. The folded edge strengthens the band, lessens the removal of the chemical coating by rain, and may increase the catch of larvae."

The original preparation was a combination of Beta-naphthol and lubricating oil (red engine type) chemically compounded; the banding material being drawn through the solution to get a uniform coating. Considerable care is necessary in mixing, because of the danger of fire.

Professor List points out that instead of the crepe paper previously mentioned, they are now using corrugated paper. The rough side of the corrugation is placed next to the tree, the corrugation serving to hold the chemical, and also making an excellent hiding place for the codlin moth larvae. Well treated bands have been found to be almost 100 per cent. effective throughout the season.

Further to this subject, the "Pacific Rural Press" recently published an article entitled "Chemically Treated Codlin Moth Bands," by Mr. Arthur D. Borden, of the University of California, in which this auxiliary method of banding is commended. He states that the worms leaving the fruit seek a protected darkened place under the loose bark of the tree trunk or larger limbs or in trash of various kinds on the ground under the trees. It is therefore important, before starting to band the trees, to scrape all the loose bark from the trunk and

main limbs and to turn under or dispose of all trash such as weeds, leaves or brush on the ground under the tree.

Bands which are applied in spring may remain on until the following winter, when they should be removed and burned. It is further advised that these chemically treated bands should not be applied to young, smooth bark trees, but only to bearing trees having roughened bark. The area under the band will become somewhat darkened, but little, if any, injury will occur if the bands are applied to different parts of the trunk in successive years.

POWDERY MILDEW IS IN EVIDENCE.

Control Methods Described.

"THE POWDERY MILDEW FUNGUS is making itself felt in some districts, and if left unchecked will be responsible for the loss of much fruit," states Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, Victoria. Continuing, Mr. Ward states that sometimes growers who are not acquainted with powdery mildew attribute the damage to red spider. The young growth often becomes seriously attacked. Diseased leaves are stunted and soon die, assuming a greyish tint. It is generally the leaves at the end of a shoot that are attacked, and, as these are quickly destroyed, a bare shoot is left, which can never develop. A badly attacked tree has a large number of fruit buds destroyed and the loss of yield of a tree may be 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. in two or three years.

This fungus pest can be controlled fairly easily. The best spray is that known as the iron sulphide solution, which is easy to make, and the cost is low.

Formula: Lime sulphur solution, one gallon; sulphate of iron, 3 lb.; water, 50 gallons. The lime sulphur and the water are mixed together, and the iron sulphate, in a granulated condition, stirred in. The mixture at once turns black through the formation of iron sulphide, due to the combination of the iron and the sulphur. When the iron sulphate is dissolved the spray is ready for use. The mixture may be used in combination with arsenate of lead, and thus when so mixed can be used as a dual spray for the powdery mildew and codlin moth. It is usual to first spray in early spring, before the leaves appear, other sprays can be applied any time during spring or summer without injurious effects to the foliage. Two or three applications will usually clean the disease up for a season or two. Growers, however, must be the best judges of how many sprays should be given.

There are proprietary mixtures, containing sulphur, that can also be recommended, such as atomised sulphur and atomic sulphur (used at the rate of 1 lb. to 12 gallons of water).

CODLIN MOTH IN TASMANIA.

In many districts Tasmanian fruitgrowers are now abandoning the bandaging of trees for the control of the codlin moth grub, they having found that thorough spraying is more effective for dealing with this pest. In some districts where it was previously compulsory to bandage trees, this has been made optional.

"Do you know the Dardanelles?" asked Mrs. de Smythe, who had just returned from that part of the world.

"Wal, no," replied the American hostess, "but I've got lots of letters of introduction to them. . . . I guess they're terribly nice people."

THRIPS INVESTIGATION.

Dr. James Davidson, entomologist, Waite Research Institute, Adelaide, who is in charge of the thrips investigation campaign, visited Melbourne during October, and addressed a meeting of the Thrips Investigation League.

Dr. Davidson visited Doncaster in company with Messrs. W. A. Webb and R. E. Boardman, and called on Mr. Fred Thiele, one of the most experienced fruitgrowers in Australia. Mr. Thiele has been a close observer of thrips as well as other forms of insect life for many years. Information gained from Mr. Fred Thiele as well as his son, Mr. Everard Thiele, was of great interest and value.

Dr. Davidson also visited Merricks North, near Red Hill, in company with Messrs. F. Cave and J. Barker. The orchard of Mr. G. W. Brown, President of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, was inspected.

Dr. Davidson then visited Mr. Jas. W. Bailey, Narre Warren, thus gaining first-hand knowledge of some of the fruit districts, and noting in particular the native and other vegetation.

On his next visit, Dr. Davidson hopes to visit Harcourt and other centres. Arrangements are to be made for investigational work to be carried out in several orchard centres.

The C.S.I.R. has called for applications for the appointment of an assistant entomologist. The date of the commencement of the investigations has been officially notified as November 1, and the plans for the three years' investigation are now being laid.

This work of thrips investigation is of fundamental importance to the fruit industry. Funds are still needed to ensure the continuity of this work and donations would be gratefully received by the Thrips Investigation League. The Secretary is Mr. R. E. Boardman, Box 1944, G.P.O., Melbourne.

VICTORIA.

Just when Apple trees were in full bloom in Southern Victoria, a steady rain set in, lasting in some districts, over several days, over 6in. of rain being recorded.

This will have the effect of reducing the prospective Apple crop, though should the late blossom set, there will still be big quantities of fruit available. After a spell of muggy weather, rain set in again.

What of Stationary Spray Plants.

In trying to get spray vats across the soddy ground for spraying to prevent black spot, many growers wished they had the central stationary spray plant system. Under such a system, sprays can be applied at times most convenient to the orchardist,—and spraying at the right time means the saving of the crop.

FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. F. R. Mellor, overseas shipping agent, speaking at the recent Tyabb field day under the auspices of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, said that the greatest problem with which the growers were faced was that of freight rates. A reduction in rates had been sought, but the shipping companies pointed out that an increase in freight rates was necessary, as many ships were being run at a loss. Harbor dues and pilotage were very high in Australia, and duty had to be paid on ships' stores when the ships entered Australian waters. Such duty was not imposed in any other country in the world. The

only hope of obtaining a reduction in freights was by obtaining the removal of some of the burdens which shipping companies had to carry.

EAST MALLING'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Valuable Research Work.

The annual report of East Malling Research Station at Kent, England, shows that valuable work is still being done at the station, under the direction of Mr. R. G. Hatton.

The investigation of the influence of root stock and pruning methods on the blossoming of Pears has shown that while certain varieties may be made to produce blossom in the early years by such methods, fruit-setting does not necessarily follow, and this problem is now dealt with.

The report states that there has been a very marked effect, and after only two seasons, following the grassing down of some 200 trees of Bramley's Seedling and Worcester Pearmain Apples on various root stocks. The cropping and color have been enhanced, but the different response of the trees on different root stocks is still obvious.

Experiments concerning Raspberries have shown that the application of nitrogen alone has never produced a large crop, although it may produce more cane; a proper balance of potash and nitrogen is needed. It has also been found that a derris spray gives a good control of the larvae of the Raspberry and Loganberry beetle, the infestation of Raspberries last year being reduced from 78.3 to 5.6 per cent.

OLD APPLE TREE AT HARCOURT.

Harcourt's oldest and biggest Apple tree is in the orchard of Mr. J. H. Lang. Seventy years ago a variety of Apple known as Lemon Pippin was planted in the orchard of the late Mr. Jas. Lang. Forty years ago this tree was grafted over to Annie Elizabeth. All the laterals and spurs were cut off the tree by Mr. Lang last year, this taking four and a half hours to accomplish. Mr. Alan Lang has inserted over 1,000 buds into the limbs of the tree and he anticipates that the tree will be transformed into the larger-sized Jonathan tree.

At one stage, the late Mr. Jas. Lang had over 600 different varieties in his orchard when he was rearing nursery stock and trying out the most suitable varieties for the trade.

Fruitgrowers :—

Consign Your Fruit (Apples & Pears)

through

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HIGHEST PRICES OBTAINED—

PROMPT RETURNS & SETTLEMENT

Cases and all packing materials supplied at lowest possible prices.

.. Cash Advances Against Consignments.

Cold Storage In Australasia

In response to many requests, the "Fruit World" is now reserving this special Fruit Cool Storage Section to deal with the everyday problems of the cool store manager and refrigerating engineer, from whom enquiries are invited. Practical cool storage notes of interest are also invited from readers. Address correspondence to Practical Refrigeration Department, "The Fruit World," Box 1944, G.P.O., Melbourne, or 439 Kent-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

THE CARE OF BRINE TANKS AND EXPANSION COILS.

MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE have proved that use does not wear out good brine tanks and coils. As with ice moulds, tanks and coils thrown out of use without some precautionary measure to ensure their preservation, fall rapidly into a state of decay. Coils of up to 30 years' use and even more, have been known to be in a state equal to new when a little care has been taken with them.

Periodical cleaning and painting are just as necessary for coils and tanks as for woodwork. Dirty coils are also poor conductors of heat and reduce efficiency. The following suggestions are given for the preservation and effective operation of your coils and tanks, and as they can best be spared in winter, now is the time to do the job.

Wall and Other Coils Not Submerged in Tanks.

Scrape off all rust and scale with steel brushes and old files, taking care to get into any deep pitted places, and if a few bad holes are apparent, have same welded up, taking care to have the coil free of pressure and not to burn a hole right through.

Where coils are held in iron straps it is wise to periodically shift the straps and paint same and also get at the pipe so long hidden under those straps. New bolts will not be an expensive matter. If you do not have to charge the time of cleaning these coils against your maintenance account, a slower but very good method is to use clean sharp sand and water on pieces of bagging for coil cleaning. This makes the best job, but can usually only be used when the coils can be got out in the yard. If you cannot get coil outside, coarse emery tape is very useful to get round the pipe.

After thorough cleaning, paint with two coats black bituminous paint and allow them to stand for several days before using, leaving chamber doors open to remove smell. When coils are removed from chambers always plug ends with wooden plugs. Never blow out with steam; but use compressed air if available, as it will often shift a lot of old soil, pieces of packing, etc.

Brine and Ice Tanks and Coils.

As these are usually more difficult to get at, the best method is to lower the brine level about 12 in. and clean off sides of tank and coils as well as possible with old files and steel brushes. The sand method can be used in ice tanks or still brine tanks, but not in tanks where the brine is pumped out of same. After cleaning, wipe thoroughly with wet rags and allow to dry before painting. The cleaned surfaces may not dry in position and in this case a dressing of "No-Ox-id" or similar rust protector will be more permanent than paint. Sometimes when the few top pipes of brine tank coils are badly

pitted, years of life can be added by getting a few new pipes welded on. In cold water tanks where water is used for butter washing, tank can be drained and coils and inside surfaces, if of steel, thoroughly scratched and cleaned by the bag and sand method. These coils and tanks, if steel, should be either left unpainted or treated with good white paints and enamels to a special specification.

Small ice tank coils can usually easily be removed, and in this case removal to clean is the best method.

Constant attention to level or high tide mark in brine and water tanks will save a lot of trouble, as it is a well-known fact that in brine tanks especially, corrosion takes place rapidly between "wind and water" and the lower pipes remain in first class order for years.

Kyabram.—Efforts are being made by fruitgrowers in the Kyabram district to induce the Kyabram Co-operative Dairy Co. to provide cool storage facilities at its factory. There is already space for the ordinary storage of 10,000 cases of fruit, and it is urged that this accommodation be doubled and that provision be made for cool storage insulation.

Shepparton.—Arrangements are in hand for sending fresh dessert fruit to Brisbane: the fruit is to be pre-cooled and conveyed in iced trucks. At a meeting of the Shepparton Irrigators' Association, the President (Mr. J. G. B. McDonald) said that owing to the inadequacy of the local cool storage facilities, it was not proposed to extend the community Pear pack for the Sydney market this season.

Many local orchardists are in favor of increasing the cool storage space to 120,000 cases.

WEIGHT OF FRUIT IN CASES.

Tyabb Jonathans Satisfactory.

As a contribution to the discussion regarding the weight of fruit in cases, the following information from the Tyabb Co-operative Trading and Cool Stores Ltd., Tyabb, Victoria, was given at a recent meeting of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

"Last season," states the Tyabb Co., "we weighed several cases of Jonathans and again had these cases weighed in London. The results were as follows:—

Per s.s. "Barrabool" (Canadian Cases).

Count.	Gross.	Tare.	Nett.	London, Gross.
138	48½	7 lb.	41½	46
165	50	7 lb.	43	48
195	50	7 lb.	43	48

Our Correspondence Columns.

(The Editor accepts no responsibility for the views expressed.)

Letters Welcome.

NEW GRAFTING SYSTEM APPRECIATED.

"Best Thing in Industry For Years."

Export Packs Can Be Standardised.

(The Editor, "The Fruit World.")

Sir,—Brief reference was made in your last issue to a new method of grafting trees introduced to this State from Tasmania recently by Mr. T. E. Butler.

Having tried this method, I would like to say that on present appearances it seems to me that this is the best thing that has happened in the fruit industry for years.

Almost every grower has an acre or so of trees of a variety which do not pay him, and never will, but which drag down the price of better varieties. He leaves them growing year after year, hoping they will pay him some day. There is also the fear of Polystictus, die back, and several years of unproductiveness.

Under the new system there is no fear of "die back," the framework of the tree remains intact, and under normal conditions only one year's crop is lost. The laterals can be spaced exactly as required, and the grafting season is lengthened to about four months.

Its benefits will take some time to be fully realised, but if each grower can specialise in the two or three varieties which pay him, we can standardise our pack on the overseas markets with great advantage to ourselves and all engaged in the handling of fruit.

The thanks of the whole industry are due to the men who invented this method, and introduced it to this State.

Yours faithfully,

RAY A. W. BAILEY.

Narre Warren N., Vic., 24/10/32.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

(The Editor, "The Fruit World.")

Sir,—It was unnecessary for Mr. Colombie to describe his weariness in regard to this correspondence, this being quite evident in his rambling and unconvincing epistle.

At no stage have I descended to personalities, yet on the other hand, I have been called a partisan, reckless, garrulous, guilty of cant and humbug, bluff and misrepresentation, full of spleen, and in comparison with the untrammelled champion of "prevailing truth" it is inferred I have no regard for the truth. All this, remember, from one who scorns personalities as "valueless." Such remarks are strangely reminiscent of Billingsgate. However, the opinions of my many friends in the industry extending over a period of nearly twenty-eight years are of far greater importance than the opinion of a comparative overseas stranger.

By the time this correspondence is finished, your readers will no doubt decide who has been reckless or garrulous. "Great is truth, for it shall prevail." Re Mr. McGibbon. I am sorry to bring this gentleman's name into the correspondence, but since Mr. Colombie wondered why his name was mixed with criticism of

Mr. Mills' selection, it became necessary to mention the fact that Mr. Colombie nominated Mr. McGibbon to represent the Australian fruit industry at the Ottawa Conference. Mr. Colombie now says Mr. McGibbon offered to represent our industry at the Conference. To whom did he offer his services? Was it in a constitutional manner to the Apple and Pear Export Council, or through Mr. Colombie personally? As to whether Mr. McGibbon would have been a suitable representative or otherwise, I am not in a position to express an opinion as the gentleman is absolutely unknown to me.

It is a serious mis-statement where Mr. Colombie says he was not advised regarding the nomination of Mr. Mills. As a matter of fact, he was advised by telephone regarding the nomination, promptly on receipt of the Tasmanian telegram, and it was in regard to this very matter that he refused to call a meeting of the Victorian shippers. I then took it upon myself to call the meeting of shippers, and I take full responsibility. The meeting was informal because Mr. Colombie made it so. At that meeting the message we received from Mr. Colombie was that while he would not call the meeting, he would not object to its being held. He gave a similar message when, on the second occasion, he declined to call a meeting of the men who had elected him and to whom he was responsible.

The telegram nominating Mr. Mills was received about April 14. I am informed that copies were sent to every member of the Executive of the Apple and Pear Export Council and to the State Secretaries. This matter came up at a meeting of the V.F.M.A. Executive on April 29, both Mr. Bailey and Mr. Colombie being present, yet on October 1, Mr. Colombie writes stating that "to this day he has not been advised."

It is no doubt entertaining for Mr. Colombie to give his views as to what should, or what should not have been done, and to blame others, including the Secretary, for things which they did or did not do, but he neglects to state that a meeting of the Executive of the Apple and Pear Export Council was held on May 25, when the whole matter came up for review, and I have yet to learn that any action of the Secretary was not endorsed. I think, too, some credit should be given to the Secretary of the Apple and Pear Export Council, who has been Honorary Secretary of the Australian Conference of Fruitgrowers for the past 22 years: from this organisation the Apple and Pear Export Council has sprung. It is quite apparent that Mr. Colombie is out of harmony with his erstwhile colleagues of both the Apple and Pear Export Council, and the V.F.M.A. It is a pity that after expressing his views he cannot fall in with the wishes of the majority. We must have majority rule, and responsibility must rest somewhere.

As regards his conversation with the Prime Minister and the Minister for Commerce, I certainly gathered that he sought such interviews, although his version of these conversations does not tally with the experiences of others, especially when it is pointed out that the Minister for Commerce published his appreciation of the fruit industry in sending a delegate to Ottawa.

Now with regard to his correspondence with the Minister for Commerce. I have perused the published minutes of the meeting of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association, and fail to find any authority for Mr. Colombie to correspond with the Minister regarding the utilisation of the inspection levy. It would surprise me if the S.A.F.M.A.—a constituent member of the Apple and Pear Export Council—gave this authority, but if they did so, I, for one, would, through the recognised channels, object to this procedure. Correspondence of

this nature should go through the official channel, i.e., the Secretary of the Association, else where is the necessary cohesion and the Australian viewpoint? I trust that the Apple and Pear Export Council will at its next meeting take steps to secure copies of those letters.

This correspondence has been worth while if for nothing less than to bring to light this unconstitutional procedure.

And here is another matter which I trust the Council will take up. In my last letter I quoted an extract from the published minutes of the Council meeting. Mr. Colombie now describes such as the personal opinion of the Secretary, and "no need to elaborate." What does he mean? Was the report incorrect? It was presented in Mr. Colombie's hearing, included in the minutes, which were confirmed, published, and the report has been officially confirmed by the Department of Commerce, yet Mr. Colombie now says "no need to elaborate." An explanation should be called for. If incorrect, why did he vote in favor of its adoption? The report was given in August, 1931, yet in October, 1932, fourteen months later, Mr. Colombie casts aspersions. Great is truth, for it shall prevail.

Now, as regards Mr. Colombie's cumbersome version of the Council's decision regarding the utilising of the inspection levy for sending a delegate to Ottawa, he may have his own views, but the outstanding fact is that he agreed at the January, 1932, Council meeting, for the reservation of 16th of a penny of the 1932 levy being used for Empire Preference work. Now he says he meant something else. Well, what did he mean? It is rubbish to talk about using portion of the funds for printing fruit wrappers, which has nothing to do with Empire Preference, and it was expressly stipulated that if the 1932 funds were not used for Empire Preference work, in 1932, they were to revert back again to the advertising fund.

With regard to side tracks, red herrings and "taxation without representation," I ask Mr. Colombie to answer his own question.

I am not a member of the Council. It was he, who in September, 1931, agreed to the striking of the inspection levy and at the January, 1932, meeting for its disposal. What does Mr. Colombie think of the Dog Act, or does he think Charles the First should have been beheaded? The utter inconsistency of Mr. Colombie is revealed in that he blames the Secretary for having brought forward certain correspondence at the shipper's meeting (which he did not do), and then he himself publishes some of the Council's correspondence! Even then Mr. Colombie's extract is entirely misleading. The letter referred to included copy of a cable to the British Fruit Trades' Federation, advising that 6/16ths of a penny was being levied, but that 5/16ths was available for 1932 advertising. Thus, away back in January (as Mr. Colombie was fully aware, he having quoted from the letter), the British Fruit Trades' Federation was advised of the reservation of 1/16th of a penny, and negotiations were completed on this basis. Great is truth, for it shall prevail.

I have made many enquiries, but I have failed to find even one solitary individual (apart from Mr. Colombie) who did not fully realise that 1/16th of a penny was being reserved from this year's inspection levy for the securing of Empire Preference and the sending of a delegate to Ottawa for that purpose if necessary.

It will have been noted throughout this correspondence that Mr. Colombie has never attempted to answer my point that in his resignation from the V.F.M.A. he did wrong. His resignation should have come to the shipper

members who appointed him. His action was unconstitutional and further, had the effect of depriving the shippers of a vote.

Regarding the resolution regretting the resignation of Mr. Colombie and expressing thanks for services rendered, I voted in favor of the resolution expressing thanks but for the preparation of the case for Ottawa, I insisted on the inclusion of the names of Mr. Geoffrey Brown and Mr. J. B. Mills.

Summed up, what is it all about?

I wrote a letter to the Melbourne "Age," and sent a copy for publication in the August "Fruit World," pointing out that despite Mr. Colombie's vigorous press publicity campaign, both the V.F.M.A. and the Apple and Pear Export Council stood firm in their determination to send Mr. Mills to Ottawa. Further, I have objected to the fact that while still remaining a member of the organisations, Mr. Colombie should carry a propaganda against their decisions. Mr. Colombie was fully aware of the reservation of 1/16th of a penny for Empire Preference work, and apparently everything was in order up to April 14, when Mr. Mills was nominated, and everything has been wrong since.

Strange to relate, there is one matter on which Mr. Colombie and myself entirely agree, and that is in his statement that "it is easy to move with a majority, but requires courage to stand against it." On this Ottawa question it would have been very much easier and saved a great deal of time had I remained silent and allowed Mr. Colombie to write and say whatever he liked, uncontradicted, but surely, Sir, it requires outstanding courage to enter into a newspaper controversy with a man of Mr. Colombie's calibre and experience.

I have no desire to continue this correspondence further.

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. J. PARNHAM.

31 Queen-street, Melbourne, 27/10/32.

CO-OPERATION ASSISTS PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

Experience at Harcourt, Vic.

(To the Editor, "Fruit World.")

Sir,—Eight years ago the fruitgrowers of Harcourt decided to form a co-operative Society for the purpose of marketing, grading and packing, of Apples and Pears for local and overseas trade, also the purchase of all their requirements for orchard requisites.

This Society was registered under the name of Harcourt Fruit Supply Society Limited, of which I am one of the foundation members, who then numbered fifteen. To-day the membership is approximately 80. A general manager was then engaged to control the Society, and from then on steady progress has been made, and growers have received many benefits, which has proved that when co-operative methods are properly adopted it is of great value to its shareholders.

Each season the Society markets the Plums and William Pears, and up to the present time has been able to return to its shareholders most satisfactory prices. The grading and packing of Apples and Pears for export is carried out each season in the well-equipped and up-to-date packing shed, and the Society's registered brand, "Doctor Apple" and "Doctor Pear" makes a very neat and attractive package, and has been well received in the

world's markets. The output of the packing shed has been over 1,000 cases per day.

Many letters have been received by the Society from buyers in London, Liverpool, Hull, Glasgow, Copenhagen and Hamburg, complimenting it upon the quality of fruit, grading and packing, also the attractive label, with the result that many good sales have been made direct, and satisfactory prices obtained. Arrangements have been completed for the coming season's requirements, such as spraying materials, shooks, cases, wrapping paper, etc., and the shareholders will receive the benefits derived from purchasing in large quantities.

To illustrate one purchase which the Society has completed for his season, and which will show the growers of this district a saving of several hundreds of pounds, I refer to arsenate of lead powder. The Society is importing a large quantity of English arsenate of lead powder, and selling it to the growers for 10½d. per lb., which was 1½d. per lb. less than any other lead could be procured and sold. Since this price has been disclosed, some of our local manufacturers have reduced the price of their lead powder from 1/- per lb. to 10d. and 10½d. per lb. respectively; there is at the present time a protection for the local manufacturer as follows:—Duty, 1½d. per lb., and exchange 25 per cent., to which freight and shipping charges must be added.

We have the promise of a heavy crop of fruit for the coming season, the prospects were never brighter, and I trust that we will have same and receive payable prices, which will be most acceptable after the last few years that we have had.

I am yours,

INTERESTED GROWER.

Harcourt, Vic. (20/9/32).

Packham's Triumph Pears.—"R.B.", Johannesburg, South Africa, writes: What do growers think of the Packham's Triumph Pear? How does it compare with W.B.C., and what is the relative production of the two?

Answer (by J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture, Victoria).—I have no figures relative to the production of the different varieties of Pears, but, according to the last tree census (taken in 1926), there were 461,831 trees of William Bon Chretien and 101,720 trees of Packham's Triumph in Victoria.

These figures have, no doubt, varied a little since 1926, and from my knowledge of the fruit districts of Victoria, I should say that Packham's have increased rather than diminished. Unpopular varieties of Pears have also been re-worked to Packham's.

Although I am not able to quote the actual export figures of the two varieties, I consider it would be safe for me to state that more Packham's are exported than William Bon Chretiens. The average annual price obtained in London over a period of five years for Packham's is 15/1 per package, whilst that for Williams is 6/10. The package in question includes ½, ¾ and full bushel case, all reckoned out as a package.

As the price indicates, the Packham's is a better export Pear than Williams, also it keeps for a longer period in cool store. In short, it is a better Pear for the fresh fruit market than Williams, the latter being grown chiefly for canning purposes, it is also most valuable for early markets.

They both do well in most parts of Victoria, but I would recommend the planting of Packham's as a market (export or local) Pear in preference to Williams. It is a good cropper and comes into bearing at an early age.

Answer (by Everard Thiele, Doncaster, Vic.).—Re Packham's Triumph Pear: This Pear is extensively grown

in Doncaster, and many growers are working W.B.C. over to this variety. Packham's Triumph is essentially a dessert Pear, suitable for the Melbourne, Sydney and London market, and a reliable bearer. While W.B.C. is both a dessert and canning Pear, growers here feel that this Pear can be grown to better advantage in the northern districts of Victoria.

In respect to the relative production of the two varieties, I would say that W.B.C., taken over a period of years, would return a greater quantity of fruit, but the extra return from Packham's in price would more than compensate for any shortage of quantity.

Sale of Fruit by Number.—There are many advantages to be gained by growers, retailers, and the general public in having Apples, Pears, etc., sold by number instead of by weight.

Victorian growers, through their organisations, should keep this matter very much to the fore until the reform is brought about.

VICTORIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

THE MONTHLY MEETING of the Executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was held at the Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on October 12.

There were present:—Messrs. Brown (President), Bailey, Hutchinson, Mellor, Parnham, Barker, Webb, Eagle, Cave, Carne, Harrison, Pescott and Meeking (Department of Agriculture), and the Secretary, Boardman. Apology received from H. Ford.

Crude Oil for Spraying Purposes.—The Secretary reported having conferred with the Customs Department. Further information was desired. (1) As to the estimated quantity of crude oil used for spraying in Victoria. (2) The cost of the crude oil, plus emulsifier, as compared with red oil. (3) Estimated saving to individual orchardists.

Mr. Hutchinson agreed to obtain information from Peninsula Co-operatives as to quantities of oil thus used. Inquiries to be made from other distributors to assist in arriving at estimate.

Comparative Costs.—Red oil, 3/5 per gallon. Crude oil, 8d. per gallon, with 1 lb. soft soap to emulsify, 5d. Total 1/1. The duty, however, was 4½d. per gallon.

It was estimated that on a twenty acre orchard, 160 gallons of oil would be used for winter spraying.

Pear Indemnity Clause.—Letter received from William Crosby and Company Pty. Ltd., stating the Pear Indemnity Clause could not be altered without communicating with London. They hoped, however, their London principals would agree to the proposed alteration.

Subsidised Freights in America.—Mr. Hutchinson brought forward a letter from the Tyabb Co-operative Trading and Cool Stores Limited, on the subject of the possibility of the reduction of freights and other concessions by foreign countries to counteract the duty placed on foreign fruit by the British Government. It was decided to defer this matter until the return of Mr. Mills.

Freight Rates.—Letter also received from South Australian Fruit Marketing Association, stating that Association desired a reduction in the rate of freight on Apples and Pears for next season to 2/6 per case. It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Mellor and Carne to make representation to the Exporters' Overseas Transport Committee, and the Australian Overseas Transport Association, urging the necessity for a reduction in freight on fruit owing to the low prices ruling for fruit

(Continued on page 614)

Weight of Apples in Cases.

Thorough Investigation by South Australian Fruit Marketing Association.

Although most trouble with Jonathans, all problems can be overcome by efficiency.

BECAUSE of complaints from abroad that many cases of Apples from Australia were under full weight, a Committee of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association met and drew up a report which has been printed and circulated to every grower in South Australia.

In a foreword the Committee writes thus:—

The contents of this pamphlet are of vital importance to all orchardists, and should be read and noted carefully.

The S.A.F.M.A. desires to draw attention of all growers to the fact that there is a grave danger of their Apples being refused for export where the gross weight, wrapped and packed in softwood Canadian standard cases, does not reach at least 48 lbs., to give buyers 40 lbs. net.

All growers packing their own fruit for export should get in touch with their exporting agents immediately on reading this circular, so as to obtain any helpful packing charts or other guidance as to correct methods to be adopted in order to obtain full weights in their cases.

Remember, you will be required to pack your JONATHANS drum tight, without bruising, and with a big bulge to give the 40 lbs. net weight which will be demanded by overseas buyers.

Growers neglecting these precautions will leave themselves open to possible heavy losses through rejections and/or claims, so watch your weights!

The following is the report of the Sub-Committee on reputed light weight of South Australian Apples—Season 1932.

Names of Members.

Mr. Fletcher James, Blackwood Cold Stores, S.A.; Mr. Dudley Hannaford, Cudlee Creek Cold Stores; Mr. A. R. W. Willmore, Govt. Produce Department, S.A.; Mr. G. W. Selth, Paterson & Co. Limited, Adelaide.

Date of Meeting.

The first meeting of the Sub-Committee was held at the offices of Paterson & Co. Ltd., 88 Pirie-street, Adelaide, on Wednesday, July 6, 1932, all members being present.

Government Produce Department Report on Weight.

Mr. Willmore, for the Government Produce Department, submitted a full report received from Mr. McCann, Trade Commissioner for S.A. in London, concerning complaints received from the trade in England and Germany, that, whereas American Apples were giving full weight as a whole, and in many instances, in certain varieties, generous weights of up to 43 to 44 lbs. net weight per Canadian box, Australian Apples, in many instances, and particularly noticeable in the Jonathan variety, were turning out from 4 to 5 lbs. short of the usual average carrying capacity of this class of box, i.e., 40 lbs. of fruit net. The following illustrations are just a few of the comparisons made as reported to the Trade Commissioner, and will suffice to convince our members that the reports are not without foundation:—

Comparisons of Weights Made in Hamburg, Germany.

Variety of Apple.	American.	No. of cases weighed.	Average gross weight.
Winesaps		66	50.82 lbs.
"		150	52.15 lbs.
"		93	51.04 lbs.
"		84	50.82 lbs.
Newtowns		79	52.80 lbs.
"		1299	53.02 lbs.

Variety of Apple.	South Australian.	No. of cases weighed.	Average gross weight.
2½ in. Jonathan		78	44.66 lbs.
2¾ in. "		64	44.22 lbs.
2½ in. "		52	45.54 lbs.
2¾ in. "		88	44.88 lbs.
2½ in. Cleopatra		101	48.07 lbs.
2½ in. "		103	48.62 lbs.
2¾ in. "		83	47.96 lbs.
2½ in. Dunn Seedling		203	48.40 lbs.
2½ in. " "		18	46.20 lbs.
2¾ in. " "		167	48.51 lbs.
3 in. " "		82	47.96 lbs.

Paterson & Co. Ltd. Report from their London Office.

Mr. Selth of Paterson & Co. Ltd., reported similar complaints from overseas buyers received through their London office, who wrote under date of 21/4/32 as follows:—"South Australian Weight: We have this morning seen the contents of 500 cases Jonathans tipped out and weighed, and the results were as follows:—

Short Weights in London.

Case.	Size.	Gross.	Tare.	Net weight.
No. 1	2½ in. Jon.	45 lbs.	6 lbs.	39 lbs.
No. 2	2¾ in. Jon.	41 lbs.	6 lbs.	35 lbs.
No. 3	2¾ in. Jon.	43 lbs.	7 lbs.	36 lbs.
No. 4	2½ in. Jon.	41 lbs.	7 lbs.	34 lbs.
No. 5	2½ in. Jon.	41 lbs.	6½ lbs.	34½ lbs.

"These cases were picked at random from the stack by us. The above short weights speak for themselves, and, without exception, every case throughout the whole of this parcel of Jonathans is loosely packed and rattles.

In some cases there is a considerable space between the top layer and the lid; not only do the Apples shake about, causing bruise, but there is a great deficiency in weight. This is a very serious matter, and we have been asked to cable you about it. Jonathans are particularly at fault, and all our receivers are having cases turned out and weighed in our presence. You can well understand why American Winesaps, with a guaranteed weight of at least 44 lbs. net to the box, are in such demand at the moment."

Mr. Duncan Paterson's Report from London.

Mr. Duncan Paterson writes, inter alia, dated London, June 4, 1932, on this subject: "As to the weight question, this is most serious in the case of South Australian fruit. New Zealand, Canada, and America all guarantee 40 lbs. net of fruit to the case, and in almost every instance actually give 42 to 45 lbs. Indeed, I know of certain packs of Canadian and American Apples which go 46 lbs. net.

Traders on this side can afford to pay more money for N.Z. and American fruit, and even then, with the extra weight, sell the Apples at a cheaper price per lb. A case in point is a recent sale in London, where American Winesaps, which had been in store for at least seven months, made 12/-, against beautiful fresh W.A. Jonathans at 11/- to 11/6, the reason being that the Jonathans went anything from 35 lbs. to not more than 38 lbs. to the case, while the Winesaps ran from 42 to 47 lbs. Some of our buyers on this side have told us that in future, unless they can be guaranteed a full 40 lbs. of

fruit to the case, they will not buy, and in that event the bulk of the Apples would have to come forward on consignment.

A lot of Australian Apples are re-exported to the Continental countries, where a higher rate of duty has to be paid on cases containing less than 20 kilos (44 lbs.), and a box of Apples holding 40 lbs. net is accepted as 20 kilos, short weight in this instance being a particularly serious handicap. Perhaps you may desire to take this matter up with the S.A. Chamber of Commerce through your Fruit Marketing Association; prompt action is necessary, for when sellers on this side next start offering Australian fruit they are bound to have the weight question brought up against them, and it is highly desirable that every possible handicap should be removed."

Report from Hamburg.

Astheimer & Co., Hamburg, in their printed auction report, No. 26, of 19/5/32, state: "The difference in net weight, which is on an average from 2 to 3 kilos (4 to 7 lbs.), between a box of Australian Apples and a box of American Apples, in favor of the latter, induces buyers to give preference to American Apples. It was therefore impossible to obtain for Cleos and Dunns the same prices as were paid for Newtowns, and Australian Jonathans sold also on the average below Winesaps. It is necessary for Australian shippers to lay great stress upon reliable sorting, grading, and a heavy pack, as all this is necessary in order to obtain good prices."

Sub-Committee Arranges for Practical Tests.

After discussion on these matters the Sub-Committee decided, at Mr. Selth's suggestion, to carry out some practical tests as to the possibility of getting full 40 lbs. net weight of Apples into the Canadian standard Apple boxes as used for export from S.A. The Sub-Committee accordingly met at 10 a.m. on Monday, July 11, all members being present, at the S.A. Cold Stores, Hilton, where, by the courtesy of the Chairman of Directors, Mr. Harold Charlick, who was present at the tests, and the Cold Storage Manager (Mr. Rowe), every facility was afforded the Committee for the work to be done. Scales, bins, packing benches, etc., were provided free of cost, thus expediting the work of grading and packing. Mr. Quinn, Junior, representing the Chief Inspector of the Agricultural Department, attended at the invitation of the Sub-Committee.

Mr. Hannaford brought two cases of large Jonathans which the Sub-Committee graded, using regulation hand graders, to exactly 2½ in. size, to obtain a cheek pack of 138 Apples of that size, whereby to test the weight of the Canadian case packed 2½ in. x 3/2, layered 6 x 5, 5 layers, straight pack Jonathans, vide Gerrard Wiring Machine Co.'s chart. It was found that we had not quite sufficient true 2½ in. Apples, being 22 Apples short of that size. We therefore included 22 Apples of 2½ grade. These 138 Jonathans were wrapped and firmly packed by Mr. J. Weymouth, an experienced packer from Blackwood Cold Stores. The box used was locally cut by Holdens from imported Canadian timber, and was of full inside specifications. When completed, the case had a good bulge top and bottom, i.e., a full ¾-in on top and ½ in. at the bottom. On weighing the packed case the result was as follows:—

Gross weight	48 lbs. 8 oz.
Tare, including box, paper, wire, cleats, and lid nails	7 lbs. 2 oz.
Net weight of naked fruit	41 lbs. 6 oz.

This case was then opened and the fruit repacked into a hemlock box, imported in the shooks, to test the flat pack, with the result that the bulge on the top and at the bottom was a full ½ in. in each instance. The gross weight of this case was 48 lbs. 2 oz., tare 6 lbs. 12 oz., and the net weight again 41 lbs. 6 oz. Thus it was proved that, using either the cheek or flat pack, it is quite possible to supply full weight and a little over the expected 40 lbs., when packing properly graded South Australian 2½ in. Jonathans into full-sized regulation Canadian standard boxes.

Similar tests were then made with 2½ in. Jonathans. Three boxes of Jonathans marked 2½ in. were taken from a stack out of cold stores, weighed, opened, and contents counted, with the following results:

	Box No. 1.	Box No. 2.	Box No. 3.
Gross	45 lbs. 4 oz.	45 lbs.	43 lbs.
Tare	7 lbs. 14 oz.	7 lbs. 8 oz.	7 lbs. 12 oz.
Net.. .. .	37 lbs. 6 oz.	37 lbs. 8 oz.	35 lbs. 4 oz.
Contents	235 Apples.	288 Apples.	194 Apples.

There was no bulge on any of these three cases, and box No. 3 contained a large proportion of 2½ in. and a few 2½ in., although branded 2½. All of the three cases were very badly graded. From the contents the Sub-Committee hand-graded and Mr. Weymouth packed a case of true 2½ Jonathans, cheek pack angled, 8 x 8, 5 layers, packed drum tight and containing 240 Apples. It was impossible to get any more Apples into the case.

On weighing the packed case the result was as follows:—

Gross weight	48½ lbs.
Tare	7 lbs.
Net weight	41½ lbs.

This case was nicely bulged about ½ in. top and bottom.

The Sub-Committee did not pack any 2½ in. Jonathans, being satisfied, after the experiments with 2½ in. and 2½ in. Jonathans, that properly-graded and tightly-packed 2½ in. Jonathans would pull the required weight.

Net Weight of 2½ Stone Pippin, 44½ lbs.

A box of 2½ Stone Pippin taken from the contents of two cases from the cold store was carefully hand graded and repacked, with the result that the box took 165 Apples 3-3 pack, layered 6 x 5, 5 layers, angled pack, and weighed:

Gross weight	51½ lbs.
Tare	7 lbs.
Net weight	44½ lbs.

2½ Jonathans Would Give 40 lbs. or Over.

A case of 2½ in. Jonathans (165 Apples), similarly packed, would, in the opinion of the Committee, give a net weight of at least 40 lbs., and possibly 41 or 42 lbs. The Stone Pippin may possibly be a slightly heavier Apple than the average Jonathan.

Packing Tests Completed.

This completed the packing tests. The Sub-Committee then proceeded to weigh several boxes of other varieties of Apples taken at random out of the stacks in the cold stores, with the following results in gross weights:—

Other Varieties Weighed—Gross.

		Gross.	
		lbs. oz.	
A	2½ in. Rome Beauty . . .	50 7	Good bulge
B	2½ in. Rome Beauty . . .	50 8	Good bulge
C	2½ in. Stone Pippin . . .	47 8	Slack, no bulge
D	2½ in. Stone Pippin . . .	48 4	Slack, no bulge
E	2½ in. Stone Pippin . . .	48 10	Slack, no bulge
F	2½ in. Rokewood . . .	50 10	Full, no bulge
G	2½ in. Rokewood . . .	51 0	Good bulge
H	2½ in. Rokewood . . .	48 10	Medium bulge
J	2½ in. Jonathan* . . .	45 8	Slack, no bulge
K	2½ in. Jonathan* . . .	50 12	Full, big bulge
L	2½ in. Cleopatra . . .	50 0	Full, good bulge
M	2½ in. Cleopatra . . .	49 0	Full, no bulge
N	2½ in. Cleopatra . . .	50 0	Big bulge

2½ in. Jonathan Gives 43½ lbs. net Weight.

*The average tare at 7 lbs. gave net weight results of from 40½ lbs. up to 44 lbs., except case J, which was very slack and had no bulge. This case netted 38½ lbs., as against case K, of the same size, 2½ in. Jonathans, net weight 43½ lbs., being tightly packed with a good bulge. This case gave good evidence that the correct weight can be got into the boxes.

SUMMARY.

The Sub-Committee is unanimous on the following points:

1. The reported light-weight would not apply to every case of Jonathans shipped from South Australia. Many correctly-graded, well-packed lines shipped this year would, in their opinion, give the full weight of 40 lbs. or more.

Broken Stowage.

2. Short weight would probably apply more consistently to 2½ in. to 3 in. Apples, owing to "broken stowage," than to 2 in. to 2½ in. Apples in any variety.

Big Bulge Necessary.

3. Experienced packers can, by packing drum tight, with more care than is customary, get 40 lbs. of any size of any variety of South Australian Apples into a full specification Canadian standard case, provided the boxes, while being filled, are rested on boards wider than the widths of the cleats, to allow the bulge to develop top and bottom during the process of packing.

A bulge of about ½-in. top and bottom is desirable; in fact, it is absolutely essential, and unless growers or their packers are packing with a full bulge top and bottom, then they are not making the best use of the Canadian box, and are almost certain to be packing short weight. Packing with a good bulge top and bottom has not been fully exploited during the past year.

The bulge should be built up in the process of packing to form a bridge on the top layer, i.e., the Apples at the two finishing ends should protrude slightly less above the top of the box than the Apples in the centre of the top layer. This allows the lids to be put on without undue pressure on the end Apples, and yet forming a symmetrical and natural bulge.

Jonathans Vary in Weight.

4. Jonathans and, for that matter, any variety of Apples grown in one district will vary in weight up to 4 or 5 lbs. more or less weight per standard case than the same variety for another district.

Too Many Packs.

5. There are too many individual packs submitted for export and too many inexperienced packers employed.

Jonathans Chief Offender.

6. The Jonathan appears to be the chief offender in the matter of weight per box. It may be that this variety is a lighter textured Apple than most other varieties.

Pick Jonathans Later.

7. If left on the trees longer and not exported so early as is customary, Jonathans are likely to give better weight Apples.

Weight Loss in Transit.

8. Mr. Willmore reported that Mr. Krone, of Victorian Agricultural Department, informed him in Melbourne recently that Jonathans, from his experience, will lose 1½ to 2 lbs. per case in transit. He did not say whether this remark applies to other varieties.

RECOMMENDATIONS.**Grade Apples to Eighths.**

1. It should be made compulsory to grade Australian Apples, Jonathans and Cleopatras in particular, into eighths. The grading into 2½ in., 2½ in., and 2½ in., as against the usual 2½ in. and 2½ in. only, will improve the grading and packing and will give the full weight of 40 lbs. or over if correctly packed with a good bulge.

Test Weight at Orchards.

2. Weight tests should be made by all growers and packing sheds before despatching Apples from the orchards or sheds. Any cases found to weigh less than 47 to 48 lbs. should be repacked at the cost of the offending packer, to give the necessary weight.

Fruit Inspectors to Check Weight.

3. Occasional check tests of weight might well be made by the Fruit Inspectors at ship's side, weighing separately, say, one in ten of lines of Jonathans submitted for export. Where the average weight is found to be "less than 47 lbs. gross," local buyers of Apples so classed should have the right of rejection of same as purchased fruit, and it should be compulsory for the grower, packer, or merchant submitting such under-weight Apples to leave the fruit entirely at the option of the buyer or agent concerned on consignment on the owner's account or to rank as "purchase" fruit at local buyer's sole option.

Rejection by Buyers of Light-weight Apples.**Right of Rejection.**

4. Cases showing under-weight need not, in instances of this kind, be prohibited for export, provided the fruit in all other respects complies with the requirement of the Commerce Act.

Supervision of Packing.

5. Closer supervision of the work of hired packers by orchardists is recommended, and growers packing their own fruit will be well advised to test their weights continuously throughout the packing season.

Finally, the Sub-Committee submit that, with reasonable care taken in future in grading and packing with a full bulge, along the lines of this report, the cause or causes of complaints re short weight in S.A. Apples, which appears on the whole to have been more or less justified

during the past few seasons, and particularly since the advent of the standard Canadian box, will be greatly overcome, even if not altogether eliminated, in every individual instance.

Signed by the Sub-Committee:

(Signed) FLETCHER JAMES

(Signed) D. HANNAFORD

(Signed) A. R. W. WILLSMORE

(Signed) G. W. SELTH (Chairman)

(Compiled by G. W. Selth, manager for Paterson & Co. Ltd., Adelaide.)

ADDENDUM.

Packing Material.

The question whether corrugated cardboard or some other packing material should be used in the case is a matter which requires very careful consideration. Reports received from English buyers during the present season repeatedly comment on the absence of any packing material, and it has been stated that the lack of such packing raises a doubt in the minds of the buyers as to the condition of the fruit, with the result that a lower price is offered.

Whether cardboard or wood-wool prevents bruising in the Canadian standard case is a moot point, but if it is the general custom to use some packing, it is desirable that we should conform to the practice. We, as sellers, must study the needs and fancies of the buyers, and do everything possible to give them full confidence in our pack, both in regard to weight and condition. It is a fact that South Australian Apples have lost points in open competition, because packing has not been used in the case.

The produce Department has asked the Trade Commissioner to report on the Apple position and supply full details of the packing, cases, labels, etc., used by our competitors, and also to give information as to buyers' requirements and trade customs in the United Kingdom and the Continent. When the report comes to hand it will be made available to the Association.

Extract from Trade Commissioner's Despatch,
dated London, 16/6/32.

Australian Apples in Germany.

As far as the style of cases which are in use in Australia and Tasmania is concerned, we again wish to call the attention of the Australian and Tasmanian growers and shippers to the effect that the trade is now getting more and more friendly to the so-called "White Canadian pine case," while the West Australian red wood cases nor the Tasmanian hardwood cases are not liked here any more for several reasons.

First of all, the trade which has been handling American Apples during the entire winter does not care to have a change of style at the end of the season. However, very important it is further that the tare of the white cases is far less than that of the red wood and hardwood cases, and in some countries on our Continent the duty is being charged on the gross weight, and in consequence of which the duty on Apples packed in red wood and hardwood cases is comparatively too high in comparison with the duty on Apples packed in white cases. Moreover, the inland freight on the railroads is also being charged by gross weight, and consequently the freight on a red or hardwood case of Apples is higher than on a white case of Apples; all this, of course, influences our buyers, giving preference to the white cases. We consider it our duty to inform the Australian and Tasmanian shippers and growers of the above facts."

PASTE FOR LABELS.

The Sub-Committee has been asked to include in this circular a good recipe for making paste for pasting labels on box ends.

We cannot do better than recommend Clarkson's "Quix" cold water paste. Powder— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packets, 8d. packet; 1 lb. packets, 1/2 per lb.

Can be purchased in any quantity up to 28 lbs. at 1/2 lb. For larger quantities, special price can be obtained.

One pound of this powder makes about one gallon of liquid paste.

"Quix" is used by many packers, and is found as satisfactory as anything when properly mixed as per directions on the packets and applied evenly to the labels.

CHARTS.

The following charts for correct packing of specified varieties of Apples are taken from the Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Company's pamphlet. "The Tie that Binds" (October, 1931), and may be useful guides to growers when packing Apples for export:

The Following Packs are Correct for JONATHAN and Apples of similar shape:

Size.	Pack.	Layer.	Layers.	Total.	Remarks.
2½ in.	3-3	7 x 7	6	252	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-3	6 x 7	6	234	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-3	6 x 6	6	216	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-3	6 x 5	6	198	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-3	6 x 6	5	180	Angled Pack
2½ in.	3-3	6 x 5	5	165	Angled Pack
2½ in.	3-3	5 x 5	5	150	Angled Pack
2½ in.	3-2	6 x 6	5	150	Angled Pack
2½ in.	3-2	6 x 5	5	138	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-2	5 x 5	5	125	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-2	6 x 6	4	120	Angled Pack

For CLEOPATRA, GRANNY SMITH and Apples of similar shape use the following packs:

Size.	Pack.	Layer.	Layers.	Total.	Remarks.
2½ in.	3-3	7 x 7	6	252	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-3	7 x 6	6	234	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-3	6 x 6	6	216	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-3	6 x 5	6	198	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-3	7 x 6	5	195	Angled Pack
2½ in.	3-3	6 x 6	5	180	Angled Pack
2½ in.	3-3	6 x 5	5	165	Angled Pack
2½ in.	3-3	5 x 5	5	150	Angled Pack
2½ in.	3-2	6 x 6	5	150	Angled Pack
2½ in.	3-2	6 x 5	5	138	Straight Pack
2½ in.	3-2	5 x 5	5	125	Straight Pack
3 in.	3-2	5 x 4	5	113	Straight Pack
3 in.	3-2	5 x 5	4	100	Angled Pack
3 in.	3-2	4 x 4	5	100	Straight Pack

"Black Leaf 40" Bulletin.—In the "Black Leaf 40" Bulletin, published by Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corporation Inc., Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A., it is stated that leafhoppers can be controlled by spraying thoroughly with "Black Leaf 40." In the bulletin the Virginia Experiment Station explains the importance of leafhoppers as orchard pests. They state: "For a special leafhopper spray, nicotine and oil should be used in the following proportion: Three-fourths pint of 40 per cent. nicotine sulphate and one gallon of summer oil to each 100 gallons of spray. Penetrol at the rate of half gallon to each 100 gallons of spray can be substituted for the oil." Black Leaf 40 is also useful for getting rid of poultry lice. It is a highly concentrated nicotine solution used in sprays to kill leafhoppers, thrips, plant lice and other such pests. It is very effective and does not injure foliage.

South Australia.

MID MURRAY.

Renmark (17/10/32).

THE VISIT of the State Governor, Sir Alexander Hore Ruthven and his good wife, Lady Hore Ruthven, to the River Settlements, caused a flutter in these irrigation areas. Opening his visit at Waikerie, the big Orange centre, the vice regal party proceeded to the farming area of Loxton, thence to Berri, where the huge distillery was inspected and greatly admired.

At Barmera, situated on Lake Bonny, proved a big attraction to the visitors, viewing the vines showing good crops and making vigorous growth. From Barmera to Berri is almost an unbroken continuation of vineyards, with miles of roadsides flanked with trellised vines. The contrasting green of the foliage is in wonderful relief to the surrounding country, now fast becoming dry.

Renmark was next visited, and here the representatives of the King spent much time inspecting various places of interest, also Scout Troops, and were entertained by representative bodies at a civic reception.

Visitors to these irrigation areas never fail to marvel at the transformation of the landscape, on the application of water, visualising a contented family living on little more land than was necessary to keep a few sheep before the advent of irrigation. Sir Alexander would shortly visit the King and be glad to tell him of the benefit derived by these settlements from Imperial Preference.

Renmark Fruitgrowers' Co-operated.

The annual meeting of the Renmark Fruit Growers' Co-operated Ltd., was held on September 29, the balance sheet showing a very satisfactory increase on the previous twelve months. The turnover on the trading account increased to over £38,000, as compared with £26,000 in 1931, and the Society's banking account, which stood at a debit of nearly £7,000, was altered to a credit balance of £12,400 during the financial year.

The pack was made up as follows:—Sultanas 1,911 tons, Currants 1,630 tons, Lexias 98 tons, Apricots 110 tons, Peaches 7 tons, Nectarines 1 ton, Pears 68 tons.

Incorporated in the balance sheet is the annual report, in which the directors sound a note of warning, indicating that the improved conditions prevailing in Australian dried fruits, during the past twelve months, have been brought about by reduced production in other countries, and that a continuation of high prices was very problematical when normal crops are produced in competitive countries.

However, we have received further preference from the Ottawa deliberations, and there appears to be better stability in the industry than for many years past.

Effective Co-operation.

Co-operation is very strong in the dried fruits areas on the River Murray, for not only do the Co-operative Packing Sheds exist, but these sheds in turn buy their requisites through further combining together and forming a single buying unit known as the Murray Wholesale. By buying in large quantities, great savings are effected.

Selling operations are carried out through the same grouping of co-operative bodies, establishing such confidence by buyers in the United Kingdom that large sums of money are available, if needed, to guard against a drop in exchange. Confidence of this kind can only be brought about by co-operation to the last degree.

As predicted in last month's notes, the outlook for the present season is extraordinarily good. Currants, Sultanas and Gordos are showing a wonderful crop.

Frost scares have been numerous and in some isolated cases at Barmera and Berri has caused some damage, but in the main, although temperatures have been low, they have not touched the danger mark.

We are now well into the October, but have had no warm days characteristic of seasonable weather. Although thrips showed themselves in large numbers on some Pear trees, early this month, they have not caused any material damage. There being a phenomenal flowering, and thrips being noticed only on individual trees, the damage was more or less patchy.

As far as the season has advanced at present, there is a total absence of vine diseases, but this should not be taken as an indication of immunity. Sulphur will have to be applied to counter the possibility of eriosis and oidium, while Bordeaux mixture will check black spot and downy mildew, and the careful grower should have at least one application as an insurance precaution.—“Nemo.”

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

At the September Executive meeting of the S.A. Fruit Marketing Association, Apple and Pear forecasts were given as follows:—Apples: Forecast for the season 250,000; 100,000 March; 150,000 cases April. Pears: January, 3,000 cases (third week in January), February, 6,000; March, 8,000 first half; 4,000 second half.

American Apples.—Mr. Willmore stated the Government Produce Dept. had asked the Trade Commissioner to send out half dozen cases of American Apples for inspection by members.

Corrugated Pads.—Resolved to recommend that corrugated pads be used in packing Apples for the coming season for the tops and bottom of cases, but not the sides.

Mr. Selth advised that the matter of English Customs requirements had been satisfactorily settled, a general declaration to be accepted next season.

Qualified Packers.—Mr. Selth asked members to consider whether it would be possible to arrange for classes or tests so that qualified packers could obtain certificates. The first thing was uniformity in pack throughout the Commonwealth. It was desired that an expert examiner be appointed to tour the States during next season to examine, and issue certificates to qualified packers. Referred to Australian Apple and Pear Export Council.

Freight on Apples.—Resolved that the Apple and Pear Export Council be advised that this Association desires a reduction in the rate of freight for Apples and Pears for next season to 2/6 per case, and asking that the matter be taken up with the shipping companies immediately.

It was decided that the fourth annual general meeting be held on November 4.

Levies.—The levy for the 1933 season was fixed at one farthing per case, payable in accordance with the provisions of Rule 32.

Thrips Investigation.—Mr. H. N. Wicks gave a report of the work in this connection and was thanked for his efforts. Mr. Wicks stated that experiments were being carried out in his orchard with a new dust.

It was decided that all shipper members would be a Freight Sub-Committee for the coming season.

SEASONABLE ORCHARD NOTES.

Hints from South Australia.

FRUIT TREES are now at their critical period, and will require careful watching. If clusters of Apricots and Peaches are thick, take off some of the fruit. Quality should be the aim of the grower, whether the fruit is to be sold fresh or to be dried. When picking, keep the riper ones separate from those which are harder. Use trays for the best Peaches.

Vines must be protected from downy mildew and oidium. Use Bordeaux mixture for the former, and sulphur for the latter. Young vines may need dusting with arsenate of lead if they are being damaged by cutworms.

Codlin moth must be checked; so far we have nothing better than arsenate of lead, either alone or in conjunction with white oils; in using the latter, it is necessary to have a cool day for spraying.

Keep weeds down in the Strawberry beds; mulching will help; see that punnets are filled with berries of even size and ripeness.

Pear or Cherry slug may be bad again, but the good point about them is the ease with which they are killed. Arsenate of lead is the remedy. Many other shrubs may be attacked by this pest, so give them treatment, too.

Frost-bitten vines are better left until it is definitely known what the vine will do. The old shoots will protect the new ones for a time, and can do no harm.

Orchard and vineyard soil should be kept loose and free from weeds; if it be possible, irrigate the trees, especially the young ones.

Have all boxes and picking equipment in good order, clean and ready for use.

Dehydrators should also be made ready for action.—“S.A. Journal of Agriculture.”

THRIPS INVESTIGATION LEAGUE.

Branch Successfully Formed in South Australia.

FRUITGROWERS ARE DETERMINED to go right ahead with the programme for a complete scientific investigation into the thrips menace.

The Thrips Investigation League was recently inaugurated in Melbourne under the chairmanship of Mr. J. W. Bailey, and funds were generously donated by growers, business firms, shipping companies, the Commonwealth Bank, and interested citizens, to provide the sum required by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the Thrips Research programme.

Donations have been received from all the Australian States.

A progressive step has been taken in South Australia in forming a branch of the Thrips Investigation League.

The Committee now consists of Mr. H. N. Wicks, Chairman of the State Advisory Board of Agriculture, as Chairman, Messrs. H. J. Bishop, J. B. Randell, R. O. Knappstein, M. G. Basey, J. S. Hammatt, E. W. Dearman, F. B. James, R. B. Pritchard, A. O. Peterson, D. W. Hannaford, members of the Research Sub-Committee of the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association, Mr. G. Quinn (Chief Horticultural Instructor), Mr. W. J. Kimber (Secretary S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association), Mr. J. Harris Hobbs (Chairman Horticultural Section of the Royal Agricultural Society), Mr. C. B. Coleman (Secretary Carnation and Sweet Pea Society), Mr. F. B. Kendall (Secretary Na-

tional Rose Society), Mr. F. Fairey (President Nurserymen's Association), Mr. Laffer, M.P. (Patron of the S.A. Fruit Marketing Association), Mr. Norman H. Taylor (President Adelaide Chamber of Commerce). Mr. E. Whitfield Mills, Brookman Buildings, Grenfell-street, Adelaide, is Secretary.

A personal canvass for subscriptions in the city and country was decided upon.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bishop, Hobbs, Kimber, and J. Kemp, with the Chairman, Mr. Wicks, and the secretary as ex officio members, was appointed to select a canvasser.

South Australian Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association.

THE South Australian Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association is arranging for a series of wireless talks on the food and medicinal values of fruits and vegetables.

A sub-committee is enquiring as to how the recent reductions in the price of sugar will affect growers.

The Annual Conference of the S.A. Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association was held on September 30, with the President (Mr. Geo. Jennings) in the chair.

The annual report directed attention to the better method of export of celery to Sydney, which had been obtained by persistent effort on the part of the celery growers, especially Messrs. M. Packer, L. J. Wicks and V. Schulze.

Election of officers resulted as follows:—Mr. Jennings re-elected President; Mr. F. C. Staniford, M.P., Vice-President; Mr. A. D. Bullas, Auditor; Executive: Messrs. R. Hunter, M.P., J. Turner, W. H. Ind, L. J. Wicks, J. B. Randell, A. O. Petersen, C. H. Ragless, J. Donaldson, C. W. Giles, and W. J. Bishop.

Mr. R. A. Cramond, of Basket Range, moved:—“That this Association is in favor of selling the case with the fruit, on the basis of a stated price for the fruit plus the price of the case.” After considerable discussion, the motion was put to the meeting, and opposed by a considerable majority.

SINCOS—A NEW BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

As a result of continuous experiments by a well-known Melbourne chemist a new Bordeaux paste—Sincos—has just been introduced to the fruitgrowing community. A large part of the trouble associated with making Bordeaux mixture in the usual way has been eliminated in Sincos, and the paste is remarkably clean and easy to use. It mixes readily with water and remains in suspension a long time—it is claimed that it will not choke the finest spray nozzles. It mixes readily with red or white oils or arsenate of lead. No spreader needed. The saving in time thus achieved is of no inconsiderable advantage when the orchardist is up against time.

There is 69 per cent. of combined copper in Sincos, which means an economy not obtainable before with Bordeaux mixture. Sincos is non-poisonous and will not injure or burn foliage. It conforms to the regulations of the Fungicide Act. This preparation has proved of value to orchardists, to vigneron and horticulturists for the destruction and prevention of fungus diseases such as mildew, black spot, scab, blight, shot-hole, leaf curl on Peaches and Pear scab and can be applied to Grape vines as soon as oidium appears. This Australian product bids fair to equal, if not surpass the imported product.

Citrus News and Notes.

SELECTED CITRUS BUDS IN N.S.W.

The Co-operative Bud Selection Society Ltd.

FOR SOME YEARS it has been recognised that in most citrus groves there are trees that rarely produce sufficient fruits to be payable, whilst other trees are more constant producers of good quality and payable crops, so that with a view to enabling nurserymen to supply trees of the most productive and remunerative standard to planters, the above Society was formed under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture, and consists of representative fruitgrowers and nurserymen. The Society does not and cannot make profits, but merely exists to improve the fruitgrowing industry by making available for budding selected buds from special trees of the best types of quality fruit and of reputed good bearing habits only. Trees from such buds should undoubtedly be more profitable and appeal to all progressive orchardists.

The Co-operative Bud Selection Society Ltd., supplied the following selected buds to nurserymen during the 1931 budding season, trees from which should be available for planting during the 1932 planting season:—

Nurseryman.	Oranges.		Emperor Mandarin.	Eureka Lemon.	Marsh Grapefruit.	Total.
	Washington. Navel.	Valencia.				
L. P. Rosen and Son	8,000	11,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	25,000
T. Adamson	2,000	2,000	700	1,000	500	6,200
Swane Bros.	1,000	1,000	250	500	500	3,250
Geo. McKee	1,000	2,000	—	—	—	3,000
C. Langbecker	—	750	—	—	250	1,000
F. Ferguson and Son	2,000	3,000	—	—	—	5,000
A. T. Eyles	3,000	2,000	—	—	—	5,000
R. Hughes	500	500	250	500	1,000	2,750

—C. G. Savage, Director of Fruit Culture, "N.S.W. Agric. Gazette."

EXPORT OF CITRUS FRUITS.

A STATEMENT issued by the Department of Commerce shows that the export of citrus fruits from Australia increased from 39,850 cents in 1929/30 to 117,000 cents in 1930/31, and 181,500 cents during the twelve months of 1931/32. New Zealand is our best customer for citrus fruits, providing a ready market, particularly for Australian Lemons and Oranges. With Oranges, a gratifying expansion has taken place also in our trade with other countries, as is indicated in the following comparisons:—

	1929/30.	1930/31.
	Cents.	Cents.
Canada	3,600	20,870
Netherlands E.I.	740	1,830
Hong Kong	300	1,600
China	—	970

During this period, shipments of Australian Oranges to New Zealand increased from 29,500 to 81,500 cents.

Great Britain imports large quantities of citrus fruits, but, in consequence of the considerable disadvantage under which Australia must compete with Spain and other Continental suppliers, relatively small quantities are drawn from this country.

BRAZIL'S CITRUS INDUSTRY.

Amazing Increase in Orange Production and Export.

THE following is an extract from the London Trade Commissioner's report (Mr. C. F. G. McCann) to the general manager, Government Produce Department (Mr. G. A. W. Pope).

Oranges.—The growth of the Brazilian Orange trade is phenomenal and still continues. The export trade in this class of fruit from Brazil to England was only initiated in 1926, and during that year 270 boxes were shipped. The 1931 figures are just to hand, and they give the amazing total of 1,800,000 cases as being shipped. The Brazilian Orange is rapidly gaining prestige and preference over its competitors on the English market, and the expansion of this industry is going on at a tremendous pace, planting being in evidence everywhere you travel in Brazil. With ample and cheap case timber, fourteen days' voyage from England and the United States, cheap labor, an ideal climate for citrus production, and unbounded areas for planting, Brazil looks like being, within a very short time, one of the greatest producers of citrus fruits.

FERTILISERS FOR CITRUS TREES.

Mr. F. R. Arndt (District Horticultural Instructor), gave an address: "The Application of Fertilisers to Citrus Trees," at Renmark, recently. He stated that of all the ingredients in the soil, phosphate, potash, and nitrogen were mostly used by trees, and therefore, manuring should be the replacement of those elements.

Of the three, nitrogen was the most beneficial to citrus according to trials held both at Berri, S. Aust., and California. Nitrogen could be applied in a number of ways:—
1. As a concentrate, e.g. Australian sulphate. 2. As stable manure. 3. As a green manure. Five to 6 cwts. of sulphate was the best dressing for citrus. Stable manure was equivalent to 1 lb. of nitrogen per tree. Not less than three tons should be applied, together with other nitrogenous manures. Cover crops were useful, provided they did not dry out the soil.

Messrs. H. C. Pannifex & Co., late of 26A Market-street, Melbourne, have now moved to 149-153 Stanley-street, West Melbourne, C.3. The telephone number is now F 1669 (2 lines).

Certainly it is heaven upon earth, to have a man's mind move on charity; rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth.—Lord Bacon.

Pink Lemons.—The discovery of a pink-fleshed Lemon has been reported by experts of the Californian Agricultural Department. Buds have been secured, and efforts are being made to fix the type. Striking bud variations in citrus fruits are thus illustrated. Some of our most popular Orange varieties have originated in this way.

THE VALUE OF FERTILISERS.

THE TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE of fertilisers in the work of feeding the world, is dealt with in an article to hand from Mr. G. de Vahl Davis, B.Agr.Sc., manager, Pacific Potash Ltd., Sydney. Through the great achievements of science, nitrogen was now being obtained from the air; potash supplies for 2,000 years were available, and vast deposits of mineral phosphates were known to exist.

The important matter to-day was that of the right balance in combined fertilisers.

Continuing, Mr. Davis writes:—

The question of what plant food to use for a given crop has also been, to a large extent, solved. It is now generally admitted that every intensively-cultivated crop

"Potatoes, glasshouse crops, fruit and heavily manured market garden crops all require potassic fertilisers independently of the soil supplies, and simply because they are receiving large amounts of nitrogenous manure."

As regards Australia, the use of fertilisers may be said to be in its infancy. Superphosphate has been widely used in small quantities on our extensively-grown wheat crops, whilst our orchards have received irregular and indefinite quantities of plant food. Indications are not wanting that in the higher rainfall areas, wheat may soon come to be grown intensively and thus to require complete fertilisers. As regards orchards and other more intensively farmed areas, greater attention is being given to this important matter, and it is safe to prophesy a gradual but considerable improvement in the average quality of our produce as a result of increasing and regular applications of complete plant-foods.

In conclusion—Australia relied for so long, agriculturally, on wheat alone that local farmers have unconsciously absorbed the idea that "a half hundredweight of super"—adequate for most wheat crops—is the basal manurial dressing for all crops. How can it pay, in an orchard, one is frequently asked, to use 8 or 10 cwt. per

Herbert Wilson

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Prompt Settlement.

26 New Wholesale Fruit
Market, Melbourne

requires an adequate supply in an available form of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. It is recognised, too, that although practically every soil contains sufficient lime to supply the plant itself, many soils need additional supplies to maintain their texture, to keep the soil-bacteria healthy and to prevent the actual fertilisers that are applied from going into an insoluble form.

The inter-action of the plant-foods has also been investigated, and whilst it has long been known that no plant-food could exert its full influence unless the others were present in full supply, it is now generally recognised that there are further complications. A soil may contain enough phosphoric acid to permit of the production of a good crop. Nitrogen is added so as to increase the crop and an abnormal result may be obtained—the crop may develop disease or may fail to mature. This does not mean that, in this hypothetical case, it was wrong to use the extra nitrogen, it merely means that this ingredient must be "balanced" with extra phosphoric acid and potash.

In this connection it is interesting to quote from the latest book of Sir John Russell, the Director of the famous English Experimental Station, Rothamstead. He says:

acre of costly manures when the price of fruit is so low? The answer is simple—it pays, not only because it gives a larger crop, but because the whole crop is of an increased value. The writer personally can vouch for a case in Tasmania, where a block of one acre of Sturmers was "breaking down"—the foliage was going, new growth was absent and the fruit produced was overgrown and "pitty." The orchardist was on the point of re-planting when he was advised to try a drastic manurial treatment—1 ton to the acre of a complete mixture. In the two years since then, foliage has become normal, growth is vigorous and last season, 2,000 cases of export fruit were picked off the one acre! Further comment is needless!

ON THE SCENT.

During a walk through a London park with her small dog, the famous actress met her hated rival, clad in a brand new fur coat.

The two stopped to speak, and while they were conversing the dog began to leap about in friendly fashion round the wearer of the new coat.

His mistress hastened to apologise.

"I'm really so sorry," she said. "You must forgive poor Gido, he's so keen on rabbiting."

Passion Fruit Culture.

TRANSPLANTING OF PASSION FRUIT.

Method of Trellising.

S EEDLINGS OF PASSION FRUIT sown in the autumn should soon be of a sufficient size for planting out, which may be done between October and Christmas. In favorable localities (states the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture), planting out even a little later may be successful, but is only advisable where the situation is free from frost and conditions for growth are otherwise good.

Usually Passion vines make two main growths in a year—one in spring and the second in autumn—and when establishing them it is necessary to ensure that the vines shall have reached and be running partly along the trellis before winter sets in. To expedite the development of the vines and hasten production, early and thorough preparation of the land is essential.

A common practice is to incorporate a handful of blood and bone with the soil in which the plant is placed. If a pint of water is applied around each plant and some of the leaves are pinched off immediately after planting to reduce transpiration, there should be very few losses. The vines should be planted from 15 to 18 feet apart in rows not less than 10 feet apart. The rows should run north and south when possible, so that the plants get sunlight on each side.

Usually from 250 to 300 plants are required per acre.

Trellis posts, spaced from 20 feet to not more than 27 feet apart, should be erected soon after planting. The posts must be firmly rammed and be at least 20 inches in the ground, and not less than 5 feet out of the ground. At each end of the rows there should be a well-stayed strain post, so that the trellis, when heavily laden with foliage, will withstand the most severe wind and heaviest rain. The vines are trained on two No. 8 galvanised-iron or No. 12 steel wires. The best method of fixing these, and one which is becoming more popular, is to run one wire through staples on top of the trellis post and the second one through holes bored in the posts 9 inches from the top wire. An alternative method is to run both wires on the top of the posts. Not less than two wires are recommended. The wire must be well strained (through holes bored in the strain posts) to minimise sagging under the weight of the vines.

COLD STORAGE OF PASSION FRUIT.

Facts of Value to Intending Exporters.

IN VIEW of the possibility of establishing an export trade in Passion Fruit, experiments were designed and carried out by Messrs. C. G. Savage (Director of Fruit Culture) and A. A. Ramsay (late Chief Chemist) to ascertain whether whole fruit, pulp and juice could be successfully held in cold storage for periods sufficiently long to enable them to be shipped over seas. The fruit, pulp and juice were stored in the Municipal Cold Storage Works, Sydney, under the direction of the manager, Mr. Willis J. Williams. A summary of the results of the experiments is as follows:—

Passion Fruit cold storage experiments with the fruit, juice and pulp of both the summer and winter crops were commenced in 1929. Samples of fruit and juice were

held at temperatures of 36 and 10 deg. Fahr., and were examined at frequent intervals for deterioration of flavor and for decomposition.

Storage of Pulp and Juice.

The pulp and juice from the winter crop held satisfactorily for only just over four weeks at 36 deg. Fahr., whereas the juice from the summer crop held for seven weeks, and then only a slight deterioration was noticed, while even after eleven weeks it was still palatable. Pulp from the summer crop kept satisfactorily for eleven weeks at 36 degs. Fahr., though at the end of that period the flavor and aroma had slightly deteriorated. At 10 deg. Fahr. juice and pulp from both crops held in a satisfactory condition for a considerable period—as long as two years and three months in the case of summer Passions.

From these tests it would appear that under normal conditions pulp and juice could be successfully shipped overseas at temperatures between 32 and 36 deg. Fahr. The products, however, would have to be used immediately after removal from storage, as deterioration rapidly sets in after being taken out of storage. There is no doubt, taking these results as a guide, that pulp and juice could be successfully exported if stored at 10 deg. Fahr., but care would have to be taken to allow for an expansion of 5.3 per cent. in the volume of the products due to freezing.

Storing Whole Fruit.

Some of the fruit for this test was packed in ground peat moss and the remainder without moss and stored at 36 deg. Fahr. During the first week in storage both lots of fruit became slightly wrinkled, while that not packed in moss showed very slight mould growth, which developed slightly more during the second week. By this time, also, the skins of both lots were becoming "papery." When the fruit had been six weeks in store, although mould growth had not increased noticeably on the fruit that was not packed in moss, it had developed on the moss-packed fruit. Moreover, the skins had become very thin and the flavor of many of the fruits had appreciably deteriorated.

Although, on the whole, none of the fruit held sufficiently long in a satisfactory condition to indicate that it could be safely shipped overseas at 36 deg. Fahr., the moss-packed fruit came through the test with a slightly better appearance than the other. Further storage tests may indicate that whole Passion Fruit can be exported at a lower temperature.—"Agric. Gazette of N.S.W."

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—Pope.

Service is not something to be boasted about. It rightfully belongs to every customer, rich or poor. So do not boast about service, merely emphasise it. Think about it only as something to which every customer is entitled, and be sure that every customer is getting it.

Man is his own star, and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man,
Commands all light, all influence, all fate;
Nothing to him falls early or too late;
Our acts our angels are, for good or ill,
Our fateful shadows that walk by us still.

—Fletcher.

New South Wales.

N.S.W. FRUITGROWERS' FEDERATION.

At a meeting of the board of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W., held on October 7, Mr. J. Heane presided. Messrs. Tester and Tonking were elected Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Heane, Tonking and Such were elected as the Executive Committee.

An application for the approval of the adoption of a new case, a two-bushel crate for Oranges, was received from the Leeton district. The board approved of this case as a possible substitute for bags.

Export of Citrus.—A Committee to be called "Citrus Export Control Board" was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Brown, Heane, Mackenzie (representing the Federation), J. S. Vagge (representing the co-operative societies on the irrigation area), and T. C. Morrison (representing the co-operative societies in the Gosford district), and W. H. Price and E. Johns (representing the shippers).

In reply to a letter from the Federal Citrus Council re the possibility of holding a citrus convention in N.S.W. in January, it was decided to recommend that the convention be held in Gosford.

Apple and Pear Export Association.—The Secretary reported progress as regards the proposed formation of an Apple and Pear Export Association. The Board decided to ask that the Apple and Pear grading regulations be amended as follows:—"Standard" grade to remain exactly as it is excepting that the whole of clause (1) be deleted. This will then result in this grade being allowed to carry a slight blemish up to a maximum of a quarter inch of every Apple in the grade. "Plain" grade to remain as it is provided that the marketing of Apples and Pears of that grade be entirely prohibited when the crop of the Commonwealth is very heavy.

In order to ascertain the views of growers in order that representations may be made to the Government, these proposals will be forwarded to the district associations.

Fruit Fly.—Complaints had been received regarding the regulations for the control of fruit fly, which provide that Mandarins must be removed from the trees not later than the end of September. The President stated that the proclamation also provided that an exemption might be granted to those districts that were recognised as late districts or bad fruit that could safely be held till a later date and such districts, therefore, were entitled to make application to the Minister for an extension of the time.

Mr. F. Chilton put the first Cherries of the season on the market in early October. These were grown at his orchard at Turramurra.

Record Cherry Crop.

It is anticipated that there will be a record Cherry crop at Young this season. The Young Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Society expects to handle about 150,000 cases, the largest crop previously handled by the Society being 89,000 cases in 1928. Last year's crop was the lightest for 50 years. Picking will commence in about a fortnight.

Hail Damages Fruit.

A severe hailstorm, together with heavy wind, caused damage to fruit at the Kentucky Soldiers' Settlement in early October. The local fruit inspector, Mr. E. J. S. Clout, of Armidale, stated that Pears suffered most, but as the trees set a heavy crop the percentage of damaged fruit would not be great. Apples were not quite in full bloom (excepting Gravensteins), and there would be sufficient undamaged blossom to carry a heavy crop.

The installation of a Cherry-crystallising plant is being considered by the Orange Rural Producers' Co-operative Society.

The Orange Rural Producers' Co-operative Society announced at its annual meeting of shareholders, a falling off in the trading department from £21,887 to £17,186. A profit of £1,218 was shown on the year's operations, after all expenses had been allowed for.

GRANNY SMITH.

(By O. H. Gordon, N.S.W.)

Everybody, big and little, loves our Granny,
Though she doesn't care for codlin' I'll agree;
As for specks she wouldn't wear 'em,
Bugs and flies she can't abear 'em,
For she boasts a most distinguished family tree.

But our Granny's just a sweet and homely body,
At cooking bees she always takes the prize,
Though she isn't good at stitchin'
Introduce her to your kitchen
And she'll make the most bewitchin' Apple pie.

Romantic Maiden: What would you prefer in your future husband—money, brains or appearance?

Spinster: Appearance, my dear, and the sooner he appears the better.

FRUIT TREES

Goodman's Fruit Trees are famed throughout the Commonwealth as sturdy, reliable trees, prolific bearers of finest fruit under all climatic conditions. Every tree is true to name and free from insect pests.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

Digging Banana Suckers.

CARE MUST BE TAKEN in removing Banana suckers from the stool. The utmost attention is required to see that neither the parent plant and its roots with the remaining suckers nor the chosen suckers are unnecessarily injured. All badly mutilated suckers should be rejected.

The hoe and mattock are not satisfactory tools with which to dig suckers, but are useful to loosen the soil or undermine the offset on the open side when such is necessary. A better instrument is a spud-bar, although a specially made bar with a long, flat and wide blade and keen edge is better where there is a lot of digging being done.

Remove the surface soil sufficiently to see where the sucker and parent plant join, then place the instrument where the union is narrowest, and force firmly downwards to sever the offset with one clean cut.

It is necessary with the larger suckers to aim the spud-bar at this spot from a distance. In other cases suckers in awkward positions have to be dug from both sides. Where leverage is necessary in removing the sucker, it should be applied gently and gradually to obviate crushing or bruising the plants.

Growers should take care that the digging of suckers is only carried out by those who know their work.

NOMENCLATURE OF BANANAS.

MUCH HAS BEEN HEARD of the necessity for correct nomenclature of Apples, Pears, Grapes and other fruits. The need still exists and should be attended to without further delay.

In the meantime, prominent attention was recently directed by the Empire Marketing Board for the necessity for better classification of Bananas, it being recommended that there should be international co-operation amongst scientific workers to secure much needed uniformity.

The well-known Cavendish variety is also known as Canary and Chinese. An attempt was made by the Imperial College, Trinidad, to classify the different varieties grown, but this ran into many hundreds, and very great difficulty has been experienced in naming them correctly because of the lack of sufficient evidence as to the closeness of relation and common parentage.

Prof. Cheesman states there is an apparently well-defined crop which might be termed the sapientum crop. The fruit, however, is of poor quality and rank only as cooking Bananas. The correct classification of edible varieties has been so far impossible.

This lack of proper botanical description has led to confusion in plant breeding. A new variety is heard of in another part of the world and on importing same it

turns out to be the same or closely allied to an existing variety. An enormous amount of unnecessary "dead" work has to be done before any new variety can be properly classed as such.

This matter of correct nomenclature is not simply of academic interest, but is of great commercial value.

GLASSHOUSES FOR TOMATOES.

Selection of a Site.

If possible, a fairly level area should be selected for the erection of a glasshouse for Tomato-growing, preferably in a position not exposed to southerly winds, states the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. The house should be well clear of any tree growth which would be likely to cast shadows over the house. Houses running north and south are to be preferred, and it is well to remember that they should seldom be allowed to remain in the same position more than four years.

It is a common practice, where a "battery" of houses is erected, to so space the distance between them that the intervening width of land is equivalent to the width of a house. When it is desirable to move the houses on to the new land in between it is not necessary to move the side posts and plates.

Houses constructed on a hillside should have a very deep drain on the outside of the house on the high side to prevent seepage during the winter months.

Endeavor to select a clean area, i.e., one that has not previously grown Tomatoes. This is most important in regard to certain diseases, such as fusarium wilt, which is probably the worst trouble experienced in houses in New South Wales. A clean start in this respect will mean that the house can remain in the same position for a greater number of years.

Heavy clay soils are unsatisfactory. They are too cold, and compact badly when pruning and other operations are being carried out in the house. A sandy loam is to be preferred. Such soils are warmer and root growth is more active, and manures and fertilisers are more quickly availed of. They are easy to cultivate, and although some may present difficulties when watering, through being too open, they are certainly well drained.

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Head of Business College: "Well, of last year's class, six married their employers within six months."

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CODLIN MOTH PARASITE.

Interesting Possibilities.

(By Geo. A. Green, N.D.H.(N.Z.), Auckland, N.Z.)

IN THE YEAR 1909, Viereck published (in the proceedings of the Entomological Society, Washington, D.C.), his investigations and described the rearing of the first specimens of the braconid parasite, *Ascogaster carpocapsae*—since which it has been reported from most localities where the codlin moth occurs. For 20 years now, more or less, investigational work has been carried out. The results of which have found a place in the records of various U.S.A. Departmental bulletins and other research works. Amongst those who have studied and written on this parasite have been Dozier and Butler, J. M. Daniel, Johnson and Hammar, and P. J. Parrott. It was not till 1930, however, that a special investigation in connection with the Cornell University, Geneva, New York, U.S.A., was undertaken by Mr. James A. Cox, who undertook research work into the "Life History of *Ascogaster Carpocapsae*" Viereck.

This is described as a mono-embryonic primary parasite of both codlin moth and the Oriental fruit moth. It attacks its host in the egg stage. The parasite egg develops within the host egg, and the larva enters the body of the host larva before the latter emerges from its egg membrane. This does not interfere with the normal hatching, and subsequent feeding activities of the host. The report of this research forms the subject of a most interesting paper recently issued as "Technical Bulletin No. 188, by the New York State Agricultural Experimental Station, Geneva."

Oriental Fruit Moth Also Attacked.

In Western New York there are said to be from two to four broods per year of both the codlin moth and its parasite, which also attacks the Oriental fruit moth. The adult codlins and also their parasites continue to emerge from June 1 to September 15 (U.S.A. dates). One of the remarkable features being that a parasitised codlin larva is only one-fourth to one-third the size of a normal larva.

It is believed that while the parasite is comparatively new to science, it is of European origin, having, probably, been introduced many decades ago with the codlin moth.

In 1909, Viereck described the adults of *A. Carpocapsae*

both male and female, and located its habitat at Douglas, Michigan, U.S.A.

The Bulletin illustrates the parasite and details its development and method of work as it proceeds through its four stages of growth. By the time the third stage has been reached, the parasite is nearly full grown and occupies three-fourths of the hosts' body. With the fourth stage and last moult, the habit of the parasite changes. It emerges from its host to complete its development outside. After emergence, the larva lies parallel to its former host, and with its head imbedded, continues to feed upon the host till nothing remains except the skeleton.

The Bulletin gives interesting details of the cocoon, pre-pupa, and pupa stages of the parasite, followed by a very clear biological outline covering emergence, copulation, feeding, length of life, oviposition, parthenogenesis and sex ratio; superparasitism, with the effect of parasitism on relative sizes of codlin moth larva. A number of interesting and useful tables are given, covering the results of several field experiments, also of laboratory work. One interesting feature recorded is that, unfertilised females oviposit as readily as do fertilised ones, but their progeny are all males.

Natural Enemies of *A. Carpocapsae*.

Mr. Cox tells us that, from laboratory and field collected materials, *Debrochys boucheanus* Ratz has been reared as a secondary parasite on both codlin moth and Oriental fruit moth. It has also been raised in the laboratory as a primary parasite on both hosts. This indicates that if *A. Carpocapsae* is ever introduced here, with a view of combating the codlin moth, great care will have to be taken that *D. boucheanus* is not introduced with it. Further results with a view of demonstrating the possible value of *A. Carpocapsae* as an effective parasite for the codlin moth in New Zealand and elsewhere will be watched for with interest.

NEW ZEALAND.

The sixteenth Annual Conference of the N.Z. Fruit-growers' Federation was held on September 21, 22 and 23, the Vice-President (Mr. A. M. Robertson) presiding. Problems of the industry were discussed, and addresses given by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates and Mr. H. E. Napier, on the probable outcome of the Ottawa Conference.

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"Fruit World Annual"

Comprehensive review of
Australian and New Zealand
fruit industry.

"The Fruit World," Box 1944
G.P.O., Melbourne.

Canned Fruits Industry

PULPED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Department of Commerce has made available a report which furnishes the following particulars in respect of Australian exports of pulped fruits and vegetables:

1929/30—1,722,585 lbs., £31,744. 1930/31—1,758,699 lbs., £23,854. 1931/32—£38,974.

A somewhat considerable falling off in the output of Raspberry pulp during 1930/31—from 1,508,000 lbs. the previous year to 930,000 lbs.—was offset by participation to a greater extent in overseas trade in other pulps, statistics under this heading showing a marked improvement, particularly with exports to—

	1929/30. lbs.	1930/31. lbs.
United Kingdom	16,104 ..	85,296
Canada	39,992 ..	91,530
New Zealand	82,874 ..	468,679
South Africa	74,533 ..	178,768
Foreign Countries	30 ..	2,604

The value recorded by the Commonwealth Statistician for exports of pulped fruits and vegetables for the twelve months' period to June 30 last indicates the increasing development of the export trade in these products.

FOOD CANNING MACHINERY.

British-American Co-operation in Lancashire.

A leading American industrial concern, the Food Manufacturers' Corporation, has entered into a working agreement with Messrs. Mather & Platt, of Manchester, by which the Lancashire firm will make machinery for the canning industry, which is making rapid strides in Britain.

A selling organisation, called Food Manufactures (M. and P.) Ltd., has been formed.

The agreement is largely due to the effect of the suspension of the gold standard, which shut out a large proportion of the machinery formerly sent to this country by the American concern.

It is believed that certain parts of the available business will be pooled on a basis of equality, while the British company will enjoy the experience of the old-established American company.

Messrs. Mather & Platt, a famous firm of textile-machinery makers, have recently concentrated part of their works on making machinery on the conveyor-belt system for the filling, sealing, cooking and packing of canned goods.

EXPORTS OF CANNED FRUITS.

A REPORT prepared for the Minister for Commerce (Mr. F. H. Stewart) furnishes the following comparative statement of Australian exports of canned Apricots, Peaches and Pears:—

Period: January 1 to September 30.

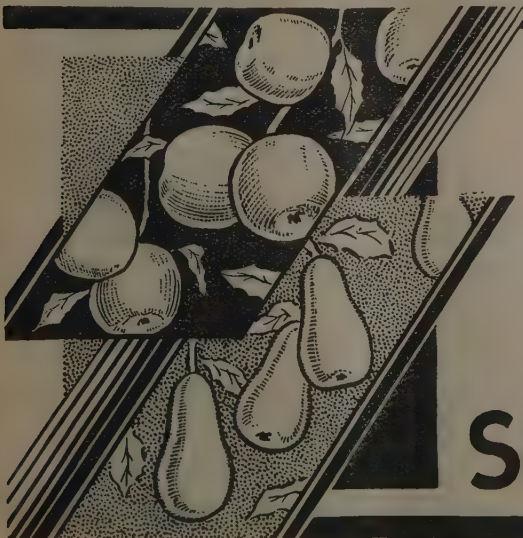
	1931. Doz. 30 oz. tins.	1932. Doz. 30 oz. tins.
United Kingdom	894,431	839,252
New Zealand	75,640	39,776
The East	17,857	35,876
Canada	283,304	44,303
Miscellaneous	6,646	3,398
Total	1,276,878	962,605

The decline in our exports to the United Kingdom is largely a consequence of light crops of Apricots and Peaches. Recent clearances speak well for the growing popularity of our products in Great Britain, and should ensure little, if any, stocks in Australia being carried over into 1933.

Practically all shipments this year have been "sold forward" as against earlier transactions on a consignment basis. In this instance the altered selling policy has operated to the advantage of the Australian exporter.

The New Zealand market has been somewhat restricted, although it is expected that later figures will indicate improvement. It is understood that appreciable supplies of Australian canned fruits are available in Canada from last season, and this fact is reflected in the falling off now recorded.

Shipments to Eastern countries during 1932 already constitute a record, and the marked advance achieved holds promise for yet further expansion in this direction.



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Here are the Specifications:—

FIG. 466N OUTFIT—Consisting of a 2 h.p. "A" type Horizontal Engine, coupled to a Fig. 508 Spray Pump fitted with special suction strainer, giving a capacity of $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per minute, capable of operating four Rosebery Nozzles at 200lbs. pressure.

FIG. 467N OUTFIT—Consisting of $1\frac{1}{2}/2\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. BUZACOTT Vertical, totally enclosed, hopper-cooled Engine, coupled to the Fig. 508 Pump fitted with special suction strainer, giving a capacity of $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per minute, capable of operating four Rosebery Nozzles at 250lbs. pressure.

FIG. 469N OUTFIT—Consisting of $1\frac{1}{2}/2\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. BUZACOTT Vertical, totally enclosed, hopper-cooled Engine, coupled to the Fig. 450 Buzacott twin-cylinder, porcelain-lined, totally enclosed, running-in-oil Pump with special suction strainer, giving an output of $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per minute, capable of operating six Rosebery Nozzles or two Edgell Pistols at 300lbs. pressure.

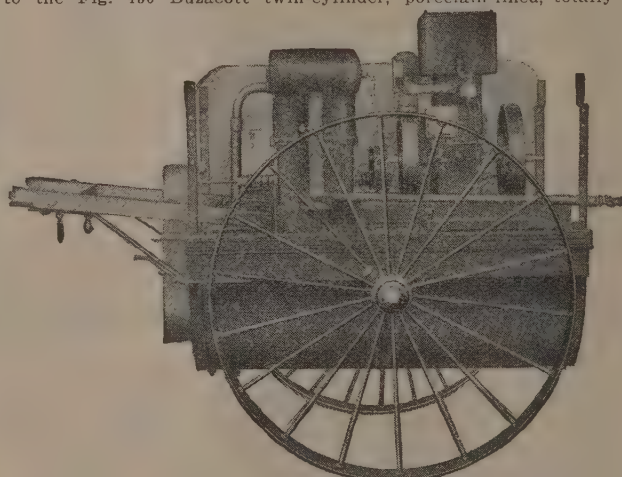


FIG. 470N OUTFIT—Consisting of a 2 h.p. "A" type BUZACOTT Horizontal Petrol Engine, coupled to a Fig. 450 Buzacott twin-cylinder, porcelain-lined, totally enclosed, running-in-oil Pump with special suction strainer, with an output of 5 gallons per minute, capable of operating four Rosebery Nozzles at 250lbs. pressure.

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Skipper, Bailey Pastoral
Dept.,
Murray Street,
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413 Adelaide Street,
Brisbane.

BIRDWOODTON RESEARCH STATION.

MANY Victorian and interstate growers of dried vine fruits were in attendance at the Commonwealth Research Station, Birdwoodton, near Mildura, Vic., on October 21.

Among those present were Professor J. A. Prescott (Waite Institute, Adelaide), Dr. A. C. D. Rivett (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research), Mr. F. de Castella (Victorian Government Viticulturist), Mr. H. V. Wagstaffe (officer in charge, Curlwaa and Coomealla irrigation areas), Mr. L. McLeqd (President, Curlwaa Fruit-growers' Association); Messrs. A. Johnstone, D. C. Winterbottom, and P. Malloch, of Mildura; Messrs. H. and D. Showell, of Renmark; Mr. Davey, of Red Cliffs (member of the Victorian Dried Fruits Board); Mr. S. P. Bromfield (manager Red Cliffs irrigation area); Mr. H. A. Baker (Secretary to the Board), Captain D. B. Halhed (director of the V.C.C.A.); Messrs. J. G. Hyndman (chairman), and R. M. Voullaire, junr., committeemen representing the Merbein Dried Fruits Growers' Union, and visitors from Nyah and Woorinen.

After inspecting the laboratory buildings, the visitors were welcomed by Mr. D. C. Winterbottom, who said he hoped that as a result of the inspection, visitors from the other dried fruits districts would have a more adequate conception of the work that was being undertaken by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr. A. V. Lyon, officer in charge of the Merbein Research Station, gave an interesting address, dealing with the work undertaken; Mr. J. E. Thomas dealt with problems of salt control and Mr. D. V. Walters with irrigation problems.

Dr. Rivett, who was enthusiastically received, said that 95 per cent. of the activities of the council were devoted to research in connection with primary industries. He stated that to maintain the present activities of the council, without any extension, called for an expenditure of £110,000 per annum. The Commonwealth Government had been compelled to cut down its appropriation. The Commonwealth Government was finding £66,000 for the current year, and approximately £49,000 was being found from outside sources. The council was grateful for this outside financial assistance.

Mr. Burns, of Woorinen, moved a vote of thanks to the speakers, which was seconded by Mr. P. Malloch, representing the Export Control Board.

The vineyards at the station were then inspected, visitors noting with interest the practical work being done by the staff.

IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW.

Victoria almost scooped the pool in the Empire section of the Imperial Fruit Show at Birmingham. The prize list included the following:—

Canned Fruits.—Ardmona, four firsts, four seconds, two thirds; Shepparton, two seconds, one third; Kyabram, one first, one second, one third. Water Conservation Board, two seconds, one third.

Dried Fruits.—Unbleached Sultanas: Mildura Co-opera-

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Currants: Millendon Packing Co. (West Australia), 1.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS SALES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chairman of the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Export Control Board (Mr. W. C. F. Thomas) advises that 1,096 tons of Australian dried fruits were taken by British buyers during the fortnightly period ended October 20.

705 tons Sultanas averaged £42/6/3, 348 tons Currants averaged £33/17/4, and 43 tons Lexias averaged £37/6/8 per ton.

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The market is quiet owing to the imminence of large supplies from Turkish and American sources, the seasonal demand not having yet developed.

Frost Protection.—Mr. F. de Castella, Victorian Government Viticulturist, recommends a definite community system for smudge fires for raising temperatures during the frost danger period.

A Committee at Red Cliffs is enquiring into the question of irrigation as a prevention of frost.

TO POISON SPARROWS WITH TREATED WHEAT.

One tablespoonful of strychnine and one of washing soda should be mixed with three pints of water and a little sugar, boiled until all the ingredients are dissolved, and then mixed with 10 to 12 lb. of wheat. The grain so poisoned should be distributed in small tins about the homestead or nailed to beams in sheds or to high posts. Better results are obtained by using the poisoned grain intermittently and by baiting with good grain for a few days before poisoning, laying the poisoned wheat the birds have been attracted to the spot.

Proper precautions must, of course, be taken against harm to domestic stock.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Geo. W. Wickens, Superintendent of Horticulture, writing in the W.A. "Journal of Agriculture," states:—"According to the latest figures available, which refer to season 1930-31, the area in Western Australia devoted to the production of fruit increased over that of the previous season by 235 acres, and Apple orchards were again the principal factor in the increase noted, the gain in this connection being 358 acres, while the main decrease for the year occurred in vineyards—198 acres.

The principal fruits produced commercially in W.A. are Apples, Pears, Oranges, stone fruits and Grapes, and it is interesting to note the fluctuations that have taken place during the five years' period from 1925-26 to 1930-31. In that time the area under Apple trees increased by 1,492 acres, while the areas under the other kinds of fruit mentioned all showed decreases—Pears by 138 acres; Oranges by 350 acres; stone fruit by 99 acres; and vineyards by 504 acres; so that Apple orchards now represent 46 per cent. of the total area under fruit in the State.

During the season 1931-32 fruit, in common with all other primary products, felt the effect of world depression, but prices for Apples and Pears on the overseas markets did not fall in the same proportion as those for wheat and wool; and taking the season on the whole, growers of all kinds of fruit, including citrus and Grapes, have experienced a fairly satisfactory season.

A record in quantity exported to overseas markets was established during 1932—831,915½ cases having been shipped to countries outside of Australia, compared with the previous largest total of 737,676 cases in 1929, and though prices realised were not as high in this as in former seasons, there has been a noticeable freedom from complaint from overseas buyers concerning the condition and quality of the fruit, the vast majority of comments in this connection being favorable. London received the bulk of the shipments, 504,042 cases being consigned to that port, which, with smaller lots to Liverpool, Hull, Southampton, Manchester and Glasgow, brought the quantity sent to the United Kingdom to 67 per cent. of the total.

The quantity of fresh Grapes exported was a record for the State, but prices varied considerably, those received for some of the mid-season varieties being very low, while some shipments of Ohanez made good figures. There was a good demand and payable returns were obtained for dried vine fruits in the London market in the early part of the season. 878 tons of Currants and 158 tons of Lexias were shipped from W.A. before May 23, and the first Currants met with a fine reception.

W.A. CROP PROSPECTS.

The setting of all fruits, including Apples and Pears, seems likely to be from good to heavy.

Mr. T. H. Ilberry, writing from Mundaring, W.A., on October 20, states that a late frost would cause a big drop—perhaps save thinning out.

MANURING OF TOBACCO.

(By D. H. Case, B.Agr.Sc., Agricultural Adviser to Pacific Potash Ltd., Sydney.)

GROWERS OF TOBACCO should experiment to discover the best mixture for their land: experiments should be conducted over a period of years.

A 1,000-lb. crop of tobacco removes from the soil approximately 60 lb. of nitrogen, 18 lb. phosphoric acid, 96 lb. of potash. The need for a mixture supplying these three foods is clear, and if not applied, the soil will quickly become exhausted and yields will go off.

Phosphoric acid is the plant food supplied by superphosphate. It hastens maturity, increases the root development and is the basis of the complete plant food. Nitrogen is supplied by sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, dried blood, etc. It has a tremendous effect on the leaf growth of the plant and should be used sparingly for tobacco. Potash.—This food balances the nitrogen and allows it to be used with security. It affects the development of seed, producing seed of heavy weight and good germinating power. It helps the plant to resist disease by making it more robust and it improves the color and general quality of the leaf. Especially on lighter soils a complete manure should be used. Growers will be familiar with American methods, where this practice is adopted unanimously.

An accurate formula for mixing is impossible until more is known about the soil, etc., but until more definite data is available, I should recommend three to five cwt. of a mixture containing: Superphosphate, 3 to 6 cwt.; sulphate of ammonia, ½ to 1 cwt.; sulphate of potash, 1 to 2 cwt.

FRUIT TREES

ONE GROWER SAYS—

"The trees (750) arrived in excellent order and are of exceptional quality. Our local inspector said they were the best trees he had seen. You will get my order, about same number, for next year."

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WHITE & SON, HULL Branch,
 Humber Street,
 Hull.

WHITE & SON LTD.,
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NEW SOUTH WALES: BATLOW PACKING HOUSE & COOL STORES, RURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., Box 48, BATLOW.	WEST AUSTRALIA: GEORGE WILLS & CO. LTD., 156 St. Georges Terrace, PERTH.	NEW ZEALAND: J. A. REDPATH & SONS LTD., 37 Johnston Street, WELLINGTON.

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Nitrogen—one of the most important factors in fruit tree growth and production—is now cheaper than it has ever been in Australia.

SULPHATE of AMMONIA

the principal source of nitrogen supply is available at a price which brings it well within the reach of every fruit-grower. In fact, it is not too much to say that **no fruitgrower** who wishes to take advantage of the brighter outlook ahead, can afford to do without **SULPHATE OF AMMONIA**.

*Ask your FERTILISER AGENT
to quote you.*

Write us for our Recommendations.

NITROGEN FERTILISERS PTY. LTD.
360 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.

When at the Show, visit our Stand in Lennon Avenue, alongside Commonwealth Fertilisers & Chemicals, and right opposite Robur Tea.

FIJIAN BANANAS.

Request for Embargo Rejected by Prime Minister.

Australia Gains Other Advantages.

PROTESTING AGAINST the concessions the Government was granting Fiji by allowing their Bananas to enter Australia under the terms of the Ottawa Agreement, a deputation representing the Banana industry waited on the Prime Minister on November 2.

The deputation pointed out that the concessions would cause serious dislocation to the local industry, and requested the Government to take steps to remedy the position.

The Prime Minister, in reply, stated that when the Australian delegation was at Ottawa, they found it was necessary to make concessions if they were to be gained. Among the definite requests made by the British representatives was that of the Banana concession, which was regarded as vital. The Banana concession had helped Australia to gain some important concessions, mainly to the benefit of Queensland industries, notably meat and butter. Queensland would derive more benefit than any other part of Australia.

There was every prospect that if the Banana concessions had not been given other tariff rates would operate against Australia in the near future, but this possibility had now been staved off.

The Government would be only too pleased to remove the Banana concession if it were possible to maintain the agreement by so doing. In order to ascertain the position, the Government had been in communication with Mr. Bruce, and through him with the Imperial Government, and it regarded the Banana concession as essential to the agreement as a whole. He could, therefore, see no prospect of the Banana concession being removed.

CODLIN MOTH TREE BANDS.

Messrs. Victor Leggo & Farmers Ltd., 222 Queen-street, Melbourne, have issued a leaflet dealing with their patent codlin moth tree bands. These tree bands are of corrugated cardboard of suitable width packed in rolls of 200 ft. length. The "Vallo" tree bands are not affected by weather conditions. They are deadly in their purpose and there is no necessity to remove or inspect them for a period of 12 months. Attention is directed to the advertisement of Victor Leggo and Farmers Ltd. in this issue,

Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

(Continued from page 594)

overseas. Copy of letter also to be sent to the Overseas Shipping Representatives' Association.

Trade With Manchester.—Letter was received from Captain W. J. Wade, Sydney, enclosing letter forwarded by the Hon. Secretary of the Manchester-Australia Shipments Committee, pointing out the increase in the importation of Australian foodstuffs into Manchester, stating that the practice of sending odd ships to Manchester was to be condemned. The plan advocated, was the definite sailing of one ship a month for a period of six months to more thoroughly test the market. Letter received.

Weight of Fruit in Cases.—A printed report was read from the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association, dealing exhaustively with the subject of light weight of fruit in cases, the Jonathan variety being mentioned as the chief offender. Correspondence was received from the Department of Commerce on the same subject.

Mr. Hutchinson gave particulars of Victorian Jonathans sent to Germany, which averaged well over 40 lbs. to the case.

Mr. Barker said that duties and freight were calculated abroad on the gross weight. The heaviness of the hardwood case was a disadvantage, and his principals favored the Canadian case.

Mr. Cave said the hardwood case was favored in London. Counts were preferred to sizes. A standard case was needed: there was loss of space on ships caused by irregular stowage, making it difficult to secure a reduction in freight. Several members spoke of the desirability of using seasoned hardwood.

Mr. Bailey said that it was too late to do anything for

the coming export season. Action, however, should be taken on a majority decision: he gave notice of motion.

"That this Association make a recommendation to the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council as to the case which we, in Victoria, favor, and that this matter be finalised at the Apple and Pear Council meeting."

Decided on the motion of Messrs. Mellor and Cave to send a letter of thanks to the South Australian Fruit Marketing Association for their excellent report.

Trade With Dutch Indies.—Letter received from S.A.F.M.A., giving suggestions for improved stacking in refrigerated holds on ships trading with the Dutch Indies, also giving instances of rough handling in unloading at destination. This information was based on the observations of Mr. H. J. Bishop. It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Cave and Webb to write to the K.P.M. shipping line, supporting the request of the S.A.F.M.A. for improved conditions.

Fruit for Germany.—Mr. Barker reported that a bill was being introduced into the German Parliament to limit the importation of fruit to 40 per cent. of the quantity imported during the last season. He pointed out that while this was a matter for the German Government as regards imports generally into that country, the point could not be overlooked that Hamburg was a free port, and used largely for the distribution of goods to other countries. He moved:

"That the Department of Commerce be requested to keep closely in touch with the position likely to arise in the possible limitation of imports into Germany, and to watch that the interests of the fruitgrowing industry of Australia should not be prejudiced. Further to point out that fruit for Scandinavia, and central European countries is principally handled through Ham-



The Most Extensive
Manufacturers in the
British Empire of

RUBBER STAMPS

Stencils, Marking Devices,
Inks & Acme Stamp Pads

We make a Big Range of Special
Fruit Case Marking Sets

We also Manufacture and Supply
Spraying Machines
for All Purposes

No. 9 Spraying Machine

Let us know your requirements, and we will
quote you. Ask for Spraying Equipment Price List

Excelsior Supply Co. Ltd.

160 George St. West 278 Post Office Place

SYDNEY, N.S.W. MELBOURNE, VIC.

86 Manners St., WELLINGTON, N.Z.

SINCOS

(Bordeaux Paste)

ORCHARDISTS! Sincos avoids the trouble
and mess of making Bordeaux Mixture in
the usual way.

It is cleanly and easy to use.

It mixes readily with Red or White Oils or
Arsenate of Lead. No spreader needed.

Contains 69 per cent. of combined copper, and
is by far the most economical method of
applying Bordeaux.

Write for Leaflet and Prices.

BORDEAUX CHEMICAL CO.

4 Glenbrook Ave., East Malvern, SE5. U7235

Works: Preston, Vic.

"RED ROSE" NICOTINE SULPHATE

40 Per Cent.

GUARANTEED 40 per cent. PURE NICOTINE.

Indispensable to the Orchardist

Invaluable to the Poultryman.

Full directions given on each tin.

BUY BRITISH! — and INSIST upon

"RED ROSE"

GET THAT 100 PER CENT. KILL.

David T. Boyd & Co. Ltd.

59 Mark Lane

London, E.C.3

Cable Address: "DIAPHONICS," London.

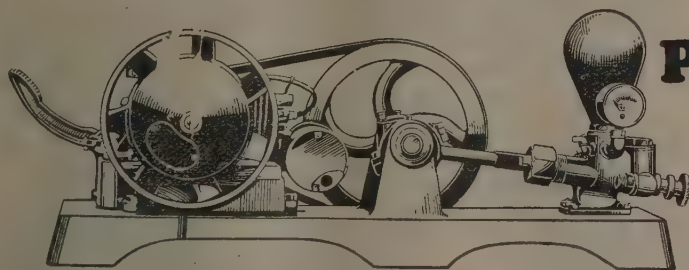
Agents for Victoria: D. & W. CHANDLER LTD.,
120 Johnston Street, Fitzroy, N.6, Victoria.

Agents for South Australia: Silbert, Sharp & Bishop
Ltd., Rundle Street East, Adelaide.

(Enquiries invited for Territorial Sole Agents.)

Fruit Growers! Tobacco Growers! Tomato Growers!

The Marino Power Spray Plant



Will discharge 80 Gals. per hour
through 2 hoses, at pressure of 200 lb.
per square inch.
Easily transported—on footboard of
car or on sled.
One kick starts it.
Low initial cost.
Low running and upkeep.

Easily adapted for jetting, pumping, electric lighting, lime washing, etc. Prices for these
extra fittings on application.

NOTE THE LOW PRICE — ONLY £58 (Including Fed. Sales Tax)

Freight Paid Victorian Railway Stations.

Complete with 30ft. of delivery hose, spray rod (7ft. 6in.) in 2 sections, suction stand
agitating jet, spraying nozzle, with numerous discs, and shut off valve.

"SAVE MONEY WITH A MARINO."

CUT THIS OUT AND POST NOW.

**SOLE VICTORIAN
AGENTS:**

**DISTRICT AGENTS
WANTED.**

Henry Berry & Co. Pty. Ltd.

568-580 Collins Street - Melbourne

HENRY BERRY & CO. PTY. LTD., 568 Collins Street, Melb.
Please forward me specifications and all particulars of the
Marino Power Spray Plant.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

burg; requesting that this matter will not be lost sight of in making any representations considered to be necessary."

Seconded Mr. Eagle. Carried.

Ships for Lifting Export Cargo.—Mr. Bailey said that several ships chartered last season for lifting Australian—particularly Tasmanian fruit, discharged their cargoes in very bad order. This helped to destroy confidence, and he considered that Australian fruit generally suffered to the extent of 2/- per case. He considered that there should be a Committee of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council to report as to the suitability of ships for chartering. Further, that all fruit should be

precooled. Further, there was too much bruising of the fruit en route. He stated pre-cooled fruit would be sent in the coming season for demonstration purposes.

Mr. Barker stated that the quantity of fruit for shipment appeared to be in excess of the original estimates and the Conference lines could not lift the cargoes and ships had to be specially chartered. It was very important that growers should give effective estimates of the quantities available for export. Decided on the motion of Messrs. Bailey and Barker, to refer this matter to the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, and that it be instructed to have particular attention paid to this matter.

Black Leaf 40

Death to Aphis (Plant Lice) and Other Insects

Aphis and other insects are common enemies of the orchardist and gardener. Protect your trees, vines and plants with "Black Leaf 40."

In the Orchard and Garden

"Black Leaf 40" is recommended for killing woolly aphis, apple aphis, peach aphis, aphis on roses, other flowers and vegetables, mussel scale (young), Harlequin fruit bug, holy or cross bug, oleander scale (young), San Jose scale (young), red scale (young), red mites (Summer), rutherglen bug, pear and cherry slug, thrip, fine scale (young), pea mite.

In the Poultry Yard

Paint the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40" just before the birds go to roost. Body-lice will be destroyed while the flock roosts. To help prevent mites from attacking fowls, tie or tack a piece of heavy cloth around ends of roosts and roost supports and saturate with "Black Leaf 40;" spray inside of house with "Black Leaf 40," three tablespoonsful to a gallon of water to which soap has been added.

"Black Leaf 40" has the endorsement of Agricultural Colleges, Experiment stations and orchardists. It is the World's leading aphis specific. It also kills the young larvae of many chewing insects when sprayed upon them so as to wet their bodies.

Kills By Contact and By Fumes

"Black Leaf 40" has a dual action. It kills plant insects both by fumes and by contact. This double-killing action makes "Black Leaf 40" unusually effective in insect control.

Paint Roosts . . . Kill Poultry Lice

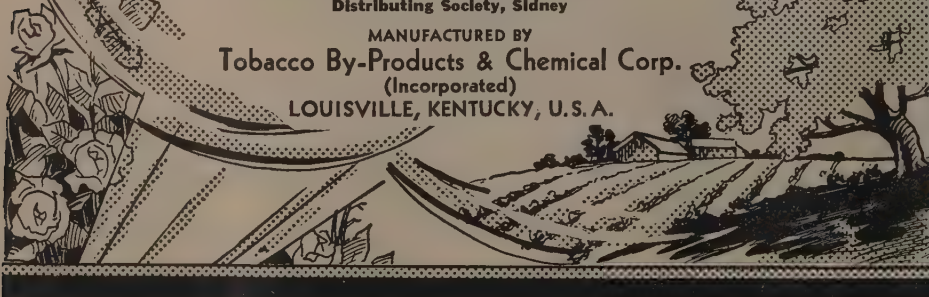
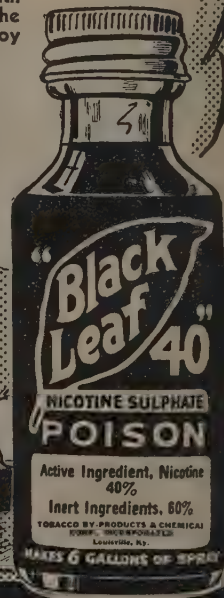
Poultrymen find that if they paint the roosts lightly with "Black Leaf 40" the lice on the birds are killed. The heat from the birds' bodies releases fumes which destroy lice, as the flock roosts on perches.

Genuine "Black Leaf 40"

"Black Leaf 40" is registered by us in Australia and New Zealand as a Trade-Mark and Brand. Users are familiar with the red labelled packages and the black leaf design prominently displayed thereon. Beware of imitations. Insist upon genuine "Black Leaf 40," made only by Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation.

Distributed in Australia by Neptune Oil Company,
Melbourne, and by Producers' Cooperative
Distributing Society, Sydney

MANUFACTURED BY
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
(Incorporated)
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, U.S.A.



Seasonable Hints to Poultry Farmers.

(Extracts from lecture delivered by Mr. A. J. Hill, of "Sunrasia" Poultry Farm, Greensborough, at the monthly meeting of the Greensborough and District Sub-Branch N.U.P.B.A., held in the Masonic Hall, Greensborough, on October 4.)

BREEDERS that you have had in the pens that are not worth carrying through the autumn should be marketed. Cockerels first. It is very rarely that a cockerel is worth keeping after its second year. By going through your birds now, you can usually pick out the birds that are worth keeping. A hen showing a fair amount of grissel on the pelvic bones, is a bad sign, and shows she is not going to give you the amount of eggs you expect.

Most poultrymen having finished with incubating, the brooding of the chicks now requires every attention. Day-old chicks should be brooded in lots of 100 at first, and in a couple of week's time take half of them out, and a couple of weeks after that, take out the cockerels.

Cockerels.

It is a good plan for most poultrymen to dispose of all their cockerels as soon as they see them. For 75 per cent. of poultrymen it is advisable to sell all their cockerels, and then at the beginning of the breeding season, buy the cockerels they require from a reliable stud farm. Pullets should be allowed as much free range as possible after about six weeks old. After this age they can stand any amount of exposure. There is nothing against it at all, everything is in favor of free range. Brooder houses are best that face the east.

I do not believe in closing up the fronts of brooder houses. I have done it, and have found that it is not necessary. The plan I carry out now is to board up about 1 ft. to 18 in., and put hessian over the front, leaving about 2 ft. at the top, and as the chicks get older gradually drop the hessian, until after six weeks, the hessian is all removed and the front of the house is practically open.

Methods of Feeding Young Chicks.

After hatching, when the chicks are dry and nice and fluffy, leave the incubator door open an inch or so, for about twelve hours and then put them into the brooder and let them have a feed straight away. I believe in feeding the chicks the non-fertile eggs. My method is to boil the eggs until hard, then put the eggs, shell and all, through a mincer, and scatter it to the chicks.

In box brooders, do not neglect to clean out the water and give them fresh water as often as possible during the

day. The water gets warm and nothing destroys chicks so much as varying temperature of their drinking water.

Cleaning Out Brooders.

It is a good plan to clean out the brooders at least once a week as this will keep the litter sweet, and if this is done many chicks will be saved.

Greenstuff.

Oats sown in the autumn will keep you going through the winter and spring. I find these are the best. Start your chicks on a little greenstuff after four or five days, and then give them greenstuff half a dozen times per day. Silver beet, maize and lucerne can be sown now, and the sooner you get it in the better. With lucerne planting, you want to see that your ground is absolutely clean and free from weeds, but if the land is a little bit dirty, it is better to sow maize.

Spring Cleaning of Fowl Pens.

It is advisable to give your pens their spring cleaning now.

In conclusion, I would advise you to market all unprofitable birds;

Don't expect results from October chicks;

Don't neglect to keep brooders clean;

Sell all your cockerels unless they are from single-tested birds, and you wish to use them for breeding;

Remember egg production is what you are after—the object is to increase your flock average;

Keep water clean and always before the chicks;

Keep runs clean;

Give greenstuff four or five times per day to chicks;

Sow your summer supply as soon as you can;

Don't forget the spring cleaning;

Last, but not least, send your eggs to the N.U.P.B.A.

Twice The Number of EGGS

Read Mr. Wheatley's letter, in which he relates the results of feeding Karswood Poultry Spice to his fowls.

"I have been using Karswood Poultry Spice for one month, and since using it I have had good healthy birds, and twice the number of eggs. I have thirty laying hens, and I get up to twenty-eight eggs per day.

"Wishing you every success." (Sgd.) J. Wheatley."

Bourke Street, North Dubbo,
Sept. 29, 1931.

Mr. Wheatley's experience is by no means unique. Hundreds of poultry owners have increased the egg-yield of their birds in this one way, and Karswood will help you to obtain more eggs, too. Feed Karswood to your fowls in the mash every evening. In a fortnight you will see the wonderful difference in more healthy birds and more eggs of better quality.

Remember, Karswood does not force. It is a natural stimulant which works gradually, but the results are always certain.

Supplies.—Karswood Poultry Spice is obtainable from all wholesalers and produce merchants in the following packings:— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. packets; 7 lb., 14 lb. and 28 lb. tins.

KARSWOOD
POULTRY SPICE

Increases egg-production without forcing.



Mr. A. E. Walker's winning Australorp pullet at Swan Hill Show.

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Trade

Market Notes and News — Prices, etc.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS, FRUIT MERCHANTS, AGENTS, EXPORTERS.

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pany.
Griffiths Fruit Supply Ltd.
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Turnbull, W. E.
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VICTORIA.

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Cave, F., & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Davis, J., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Frankel, H. & S., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Lister, G., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Lucas, D. S., 132 Franklin Street, Melbourne.
Mills, A., & Sons, Wholesale Fruit Market.
McLean, N. N., Pty. Ltd.
Mumford, J. G., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Pang & Co. Ltd., H. Louey, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Patrikeos, P. A., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Pitt, A. E.
Producers' Dist. Society, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Ross, J. W., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Sang Goon & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Silbert, Sharp & Davies, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Stott & Sons, T., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Tim Young & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Tong, W. S., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Vear, F. W., Pty. Ltd.
Wade, H. M., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wilson, H., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wing, R. A., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wing, Young & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Woolf, G., Wholesale Fruit Market.

Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Assn., J. D. Fraser, Temple
Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne.
Young, J. H., & Co. Pty., Wholesale Fruit Market.

Brisbane:

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Barr, A. S., Fruit Exchange.
Bennett, F. J., & Co., cr. Elizabeth and Collins Sts., Ho-
bart.
Cooksley & Co., Fruit Exchange.
Geeves, H. V., Fruit Exchange.
Robsons Ltd., Fruit Exchange.
Winters, E.

Hobart:

TASMANIA.

Eric Burgess Pty. Ltd., 88 Collins Street, Hobart.
E. R. Cottler Pty. Ltd., Temple Place, Macquarie Street.
Jones, H., Co. Ltd., Fruit Exporters.
Peacock, W. D., & Co., Fruit Exporters, and at London.

Launceston:

Bender & Co. Pty. Ltd., 100 Elizabeth Street.

Dunedin:

NEW ZEALAND.

Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Ltd.

London:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Monro, Geo., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Port of London (Capt. A. W. Pearce, 10 Bligh St., Sydney).
Poupart, T. J., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Ridley, Houlding & Co., Covent Garden.
White & Son Ltd., London Fruit Exchange, Spitalfields,
E.1.

Manchester:

The Port of Manchester Rep., W. J. Wade, 8 Bridge-
Street, Sydney.

Bremen:

GERMANY.

Fruchthandel, Gesellschaft.

Hamburg:

Astheimer, P. H., & Son, Fruchthof
Gustav Bey, Hamburg.
Int. Fruit Import Gesellschaft.
Lutten, J. H., & Sohn, Hamburg
Stier, Aug., Fruchthof.
Timm & Gerstenkorn.

SYDNEY MARKET.

THE MONTH JUST PASSED has been a rather diffi-
cult one as far as the fruit trade was concerned.

With the exception of an odd day the weather has
been unseasonably cool. This together with the de-
creased spending power of the public has undoubtedly had
the effect of reducing enquiry for most varieties of fruit.

Reports from all districts indicate that there will be a
heavy crop of all stone fruits.

Cherries from the Young district are expected to make
their appearance on our market in a week or two. This
District, which is the earliest in the State will be later
than usual owing to the cold weather. The crop of early
varieties is stated to be very heavy, but Margarets will
be on the light side.

The Orange District, which is some weeks behind
Young, is reported to have excellent crops of all varieties.

Navels.—Arrivals of this variety were above normal
in the early part of the month, and this prevented prices

F. CHILTON

ESTABLISHED 1894

FRUIT COMMISSION AGENT

Licensed under Farm Produce Agents Act

Highest Market Prices

Prompt Returns

Reliable Advice

Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables,
"CHILTONS"

References:—Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney
and Growers throughout Australia

CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY

moving up. Supplies fell off considerably during the past week or two. One well-known brand, which is always marketed late, is now coming on the market and is in excellent condition and selling at good values. Most other brands are over-ripe and in soft condition.

Valencias.—Increased quantities of Valencias were marketed in the early part of October, but with the poor enquiry both for local trade and for shipping, values have been easing and at the time of writing are lower than at any period during the month. The New Zealand market has been over-supplied, and prices fell considerably last week, and are still low in the Dominion, and would not return growers even the low prices ruling on the Sydney market.

With the heavy crop of stone fruits shortly coming on the market, the outlook for Valencias is unfortunately not good, and low prices are expected to rule for some weeks yet, unless something can be done to stimulate demand.

Lemons were in light supply during the month, but with the exception of really good cured Lemons, demand was easier. Factories ceased buying in the early part of the month and with the exception of really choice cured Lemons which sold at good values, prices were generally lower than during September.

Apples.—Supplies were not heavy at any period of the month, and values for all varieties moved up and remained fairly steady until last week. During the past ten days, enquiry has not been so good, and values have eased for Democrats and Croftons, and also for Crabs, except for really choice green fruit, which has so far held up. Large sizes were affected more than the small fruit. Indications are that prices will not go up again for some little time at least.

Pears.—Have been in very light supply, and prices can be regarded purely as nominal.

Bananas.—Arrivals of Bananas have been increasing during the past few weeks from New South Wales and during the past week from Queensland, and in consequence there has been a gradual easing in prices since about the middle of the month. This variety of fruit has held up better than might have been expected in view of the general conditions. It is noticeable that growers who consistently grade their Bananas correctly and put up a good pack, are least affected by variations in market values than others who are not so careful. There is room for quite a lot of improvement in the grading of Bananas, and the true marking of the sizes on the case.

Pineapples.—Although supplies have been slightly heavier during the month values held up remarkably well and were higher at the close of the month than at the beginning.

Passion Fruit.—Supplies of this variety have been steadily decreasing during the month, and prices have risen correspondingly. The demand at present is greater than can be supplied, and in consequence good values are being obtained for choice fruit.

Grapefruit has been only in fair supply, with a falling off in enquiry, and prices to-day are slightly easier than during the past few weeks.

Cucumbers.—In the early part of the month, Cucumbers were available from Bowen, and these sold at fair values. Supplies from Brisbane came on the market last week in small quantities and realised high prices. Arrivals are now becoming heavier and prices have come back considerably. With increased quantities expected next week values are sure to come back and will probably remain low for some time.

Mandarins.—This variety was in fairly heavy supply in the early part of the month, but it is noticeable that

the quality fell off rapidly, both as regards keeping quality and juice content. It is evident that some growers endeavor to hold their Mandarins too long, with the consequence that the consumer ceases purchasing this variety sooner than he should.

General.—Exports during the past month were confined mainly to citrus fruit, although a few Apples ex cold store were sent on order to the East. As local Oranges are now available, very little citrus was exported to Eastern ports, but shipments were made to Canada, while heavy quantities were sent to New Zealand.

An interesting report has been received from Vancouver covering the shipment of Navels, Commons and Valencias shipped by the "Niagara" in September. This fruit was purchased at Sydney, and the buyers, writing to their local representatives, mentioned that the fruit arrived in most excellent condition, and was generally considered by buyers to be the finest shipment of Australian citrus that had so far reached Vancouver. In view of statements that our Valencias are not as sweet as Californian, it is interesting to note that the report states that the color of our Valencias was equal to California, while the flavor was superior.

The fruit was from Gosford Co-op., Citrus Packing House Ltd., and had been treated with a preservative process.—P. S. Macdermott.

New South Wales.

Sydney (24/10/32).—Mr. L. T. Pearce, Market Representative of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W., reports as follows:—Apples (Tas.), Crofton 6/- to 12/-, Demo. 6/- to 12/-, French Crab 5/6 to 9/-, G. Smith 10/- to 13/-, Sturmer P. 5/- to 9/-; (N.S.W.), G. Smith 16/- to 21/- (few higher); (W.A.), G. Smith 12/- to 14/-, Yates 9/- to 14/-. Pears, (Vic.), Broome Park 7/- to 12/-, Josephine 9/- to 16/-, W. Nelis (Tas and Vic.) 7/- to 13/-. Delicious and R. Beauty from Tas. are now finished. Yates from W.A. in demand. Pears of quality and appearance are scarce, a few Jos. of this type selling at 17/6. Most are effected in appearance by cool store. Bananas: Nine and eight inch 17/- to 18/- tropical case, sevens 14/- to 16/-, sixes 10/- to 13/-. Queensland deliveries have increased to 1,420 this week, and N.C. arri-

GROWERS!

Consign your Fruit to :—

JAMES SLATER

21 City Markets, Sydney

Postal Address: Box 36, Haymarket P.O., Sydney.
Established 1882.

Bank Reference: Commercial Banking Co., of
Sydney, Haymarket.

Specialist in Strawberries and all other Choice
Fruits.

All Victorian Fruits and Nuts handled to best
advantage on the Sydney Market.

Shipping No. 19 88 Vic. & Tas.

See Paragraph, Page 209.

Stencils, Advice Notes, etc., on Application.



F. Chilton, Established 1894.
Fruit Commission Agent,
Licensed Under Farm Produce Agents' Act.
Highest Market Prices, Prompt Returns, Reliable Advice.
Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables—
"Chiltons."
City Fruit Markets, Sydney.

FRUITGROWERS!

For Satisfactory Results, Send Your Fruit to

F. H. G. RogersFruit Selling Expert,
Municipal Markets, Sydney.

Shipping No. 83.

Established 1900.

BANANA GROWERS—For Top Market
Prices, Consign Your Fruit to**Hop Lee & Co. Ltd.**Licensed Farm Produce Agents,
8-9 Municipal Buildings,
Ultimo Road, Sydney, N.S.W.
Opposite City Fruit Markets.
Forwarding Number 25.**SUNNYSIDE ORCHARDS LTD.**Fruitgrowers and General Distributors
47 City Markets, Hay Street, Sydney
Consignments to Our Care
Expertly Attended to.
References.—Bank of N.S.W., Hay-
market, Sydney; Batlow, N.S.W.
Phone M 3228.**J. Moss & Sons**Fruit Merchants,
Municipal Markets, Sydney and
Melbourne.
Importers and Exporters.
Expert Salesmen and Distributors.
Telephone City 3643.
Once a Client, Always One.**R. McEnnally**

Licensed Farm Produce Agent,

Information and A/c Sales Promptly.

CITY MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.

References All Growers Throughout Australia.

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FRUITGROWERS, PLEASE NOTE!**J. W. Morriss,**

Municipal Markets, Sydney.

Licensed Fruit and
Produce Agent,
Established 20 Years.
Modern Salesmanship, Reliable and Free Advice, and
Prompt Returns.References—Commonwealth Bank of Aust.
Once a Trial—Continuous Satisfaction.**FRUITGROWERS—****Ward & Felton,**

City Markets, Sydney, Offer You

Expert Salesmanship, Dependable Advice, Prompt
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One Consignment—Long Attachment.

Phones MA 2810 and UJ 3827 (after 7 p.m.).

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Produce Agents,**J. Stubbs,**Fruit Merchant and Citrus
Specialist,
Municipal Markets, Sydney.We dispose of large consignments of Growers' Pro-
ducts. If you are not already consigning to me, I
solicit a share of your patronage.Quick Results and Prompt Payments are Our Business
Methods. Telephone MA 1758.**FRUIT CASES —****Griffiths Fruit Supply Ltd.**

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Canadian Cases Made up and in Shooks.

Gin Bushels, 1/- each.

All Other Kinds Fruit Cases in Stock.

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Manager: BRUCE R. SMITH.

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Highest Ruling Rates.

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Reference—Bank New South Wales, Haymarket.

Our Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Settlements.

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Forwarding Numbers:

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Queensland, Northern Rivers, No. 18.**Fruiterers' Supply Co.,** Licensed
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Fruit and Vegetable Commission Agents,

Also Contractors to Suburban and Country Chain Stores.

We Solicit portion of your Consignments.

Prompt Returns Immediately on Completion of Sales.
Well established business in an advantageous position
in the Market.

vals are also heavier, causing prices to gradually ease during the week. Ripe fruit scarce most of the week, but in over-supply to-day. One agent suggests that arrivals in Sydney in the proportion of 66 per cent. on Thursday and 33 per cent. on Monday would enable easier handling of this fruit.

Citrus: Lemons (local) 3/- to 9/- gin case, (inland) cured fruit in Canadians to 12/-. Navels (local) 4/- to 10/- gin case, (inland) 4/- to 10/- Canadian. Extra special fruit to 11/-, few selected brands (wrapped) to 12/- and 14/-. Valencia (local) 3/- to 6/- gin case, (inland) 3/- to 6/- Canadian. Very few specials in Canadians to 7/-. Mandarins, 2/- to 5/- bushel; special to 10/- and 12/-. Oranges, 2/- to 5/- bushel; special to 7/- and 8/-. Grape Fruit, Marsh's Seedless (standard) 6/- to 8/- bushel, (special) 9/- to 11/-, others 5/- to 7/-. Loquats, 6d. to 4/- half case. Mangoes (Turpentine), 7/- to 8/- bushel. Pineapples, 8/- to 10/-, a few 11/-. Queensland deliveries total 3,493 cases. Passion Fruit (medium), 5/- to 8/- half case, (special) 10/- to 13/- half case. Quality of fruit improved, but deliveries light. Papaws, 6/- to 8/- trop. case, special fruit to 10/- and 11/-. Tomatoes, Queensland, 5/- to 6/- half case; North Coast, 7/- to 12/-; repacked, 8/- to 13/-; glasshouse (S.A. and local), 12/- to 17/-. Deliveries now heavier, 11,496 cases arriving from Queensland. Coff's Harbor and environs now forwarding. Disease showing in some instances and much fruit is too green.

GOSFORD (N.S.W.) SHOW.

The Gosford Show was officially opened on September 2 by the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Main), to whom a protest was made with regard to the lifting of the embargo on Lemons. The Federal member for the district (Mr. S. L. Gardner) spoke against the lifting of the embargo.

In his speech, Mr. Main referred to the help which the Government was extending to fruitgrowers, mentioning the sending of Mr. Savage (Director of Fruit Culture) to Canada to enquire into difficulties confronting growers in regard to export. Mr. Main congratulated the Association on the fine citrus exhibits.

Principal prize-winners were:—A. Webster, R. J. Fagan, A. E. Lillcrapp, S. Brown, H. C. Yarnall, A. S. Brown, E. P. Fuller, H. E. Phelps, W. J. Black, R. Cowlshaw, J. and R. Haynes, J. Falkinson, E. Williams, C. C. White.

Leeton.—Messrs. A. G. Enticknap and F. F. Russell attended a meeting of the Leeton Chamber of Commerce in early October as a deputation from the Leeton Fruit-growers' organisation, requesting that the local stores should give preference to Leeton Cannery products over those from outside places.

CITRUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Export to New Zealand.—The quantity of citrus exported to New Zealand this year is expected to be around 100,000 cases. This is from Victoria and the adjacent border of N.S.W., also South Australia. These are to the South Island and quite apart from shipments of Oranges from N.S.W. which go to the North Island.

Federal Citrus Council.—The Federal Citrus Convention will be held in mid-January: the place in which the Convention will be held has not yet been decided: it will be either Griffith or Gosford, N.S.W.

A meeting of the Federal Citrus Council will be held early in November, delegates attending from the several citrus-growing States.

IF!

(With sincere apologies to Rudyard Kipling.)

(By Dr. Ralph L. Baskerville, Arlington, California.)

If you can grow a bumper crop of Oranges,
Only to find you've gone way in the red;
If you can hear all your neighbors grumbling,
Still keep smiling and never lose your head;
If you can see your taxes upward spin,
Until they nearly reach up to the sky,
Still hold your temper, take it on the chin,
Then still press on and never breathe a sigh:

If you can stand the bug inspector's worries,
As he comes rushing to expostulate;
"If you want to raise the golden berries,
Old top, get busy, come on and fumigate;"
If you can see your fruit a dropping,
As your previous cash is dwindling low,
And the sweat from off your brow keep mopping,
As you dream of times of long ago;

If you can lie in bed soundly sleeping,
When the temperature is dropping low;
If you can leave your bed a leaping,
When the night man 'phones for you to go;
If you can smudge and keep on smudging,
Until you are sick and about to croak;
If you can keep all night a drudging,
And laugh and say it's just a great big joke;

If you can meet your gray-haired banker,
When he knows you are down and nearly broke;
If you can show the gall, still be franker,
Ask for the third time to renew your note;
If you can whip this Old Man Depression,
Like magic put him forever on the run,
You will lead the Orange Growing Profession,
And—what is more—my friend, 'twill be all fun.
—"California Citrograph."

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Disposed of at Highest Ruling Prices.Shipments Handled with Expert Care and Attention.
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Commission Agent,

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specialise in our Country Order Dept. All information
on application.

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Trial consignment will lead to continued and satisfied
Business Relations.

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SYNTHETIC "FRUIT" DRINKS.

Much useful activity awaits the action of fruitgrowers' welfare Associations in securing amendments to the Pure Food Acts in the several States, so that allegedly "fruit" drinks are really made from fruit

UNIFORM CASE FOR EXPORT.

Fruitgrowers and exporters realise the necessity for a uniform case for the export of Apples overseas.

This is one of the urgent matters facing the industry.

By the adoption of a uniform case, one of the main objections to a reduction in freight would be removed.

CORK DUST FOR PACKING ORANGES.

Successful experiments have been carried out in packing Oranges for export in cork dust instead of in greased paper. Some Compuda Oranges were packed in cork by Mr. L. J. Wicks, of Highbury (South Australia), and placed in a shed. When he removed them in early October (some ten weeks later), they were in excellent condition and growers expressed the opinion that they were much better than if they had been wrapped in greased paper.

NEW SUGAR AGREEMENT.

Legislation Within a Few Weeks.

The Prime Minister announced on October 18 that he had received advice from the Premier of Queensland that the Queensland Cabinet had approved the draft of the revised sugar agreement, which provides for reducing the price of sugar by one halfpenny a lb.

Legislation will be introduced in the Federal Parliament within a few weeks to implement the new arrangements.

BANANA GROWING IN N.S.W.

Up to 10,000 Acres Expected. Need for Organisation emphasised.

Murwillumbah (19/9/32).—Mr. H. L. Anthony, President of the N.S.W. Banana Growers' Federation, stated recently that at the end of March last there were 1,339 growers of one acre and over in New South Wales, and the total acreage in the State 7,443 acres. In 1921-22, the peak years in the last Banana boom, the area under Bananas in New South Wales was 5,468 acres. Planting this year appeared to be going ahead by leaps and bounds from the Tweed to Coff's Harbor.

It would probably be a record for a single year's planting in New South Wales, and according to official figures the acreage would be about 10,000, or double what it was in the peak period of 1921-22. Accordingly, production was likely to be high, and efficient organisation was necessary.

CANNED PINEAPPLES.

Mr. W. Ranger, manager of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Brisbane, stated recently that owing to a reduction in the Canadian duty on Singapore Pines of the preferential rate enjoyed by Australia, the possibilities of substantial expansion of Australian trade with

Canada in Pineapples no longer existed. During the few months after the tariffs on Singapore and Hawaiian Pineapples had been raised the trade between Queensland and Canada in canned Pines had grown substantially and a further expansion was confidently looked forward to. For the year ended March, 1931, Australia sold to Canada 3,666,814 lbs. of Pines. In the following year the amount was 1,219,429 lbs. The high duty on Singapore Pines had been reduced as a concession to the Straits Settlements during Australia's preference on brandy. It remained to be seen if this procedure was justified.

South Australia.

Adelaide (28/10/32).—Apples (eating), 10/- to 11/- case; do. (cooking), 8/- to 9/-; Lemons, 11/- to 12/-; Loquats, 5/- to 8/-; Oranges (common), 6/- to 7/- case; do. (blood), 7/-; do (Mandarin), 10/-; do. (Navel), 8/- to 11/-; do. (Poorman), 4/-; Passion Fruit, 26/- case; Pears (eating), 8/-; do. (cooking), 5/-; Pineapples, 16/- to 18/-.

Barmera.—The annual meeting of the Barmera branch of the A.D.F.A. was held at the end of September, Mr. H. R. Williams occupying the chair. Appreciation was expressed on the healthy position, financial and otherwise, of the branch.

Waikerie Fruit Co.—The annual meeting of shareholders of the Waikerie Co-operative Fruit Company, held recently, was presided over by Mr. J. C. Rowe. The two retiring directors, Messrs. J. C. Rowe and J. L. Smith, were re-elected for a period of two years, and Messrs. Ogilvy & Son were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

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18 x 20 ..	2 19 0	18 x 20 ..	4 2 6
18 x 24 ..	3 13 6	18 x 24 ..	4 19 6
18 x 27 ..	3 19 6	18 x 27 ..	5 10 0
18 x 30 ..	4 6 0	18 x 30 ..	6 1 0
18 x 33 ..	4 13 0	18 x 33 ..	6 14 6
21 x 30 ..	4 19 6	21 x 30 ..	6 19 6
21 x 33 ..	5 9 6	21 x 33 ..	7 12 0
22 x 24 ..	4 10 6	22 x 24 ..	6 3 6

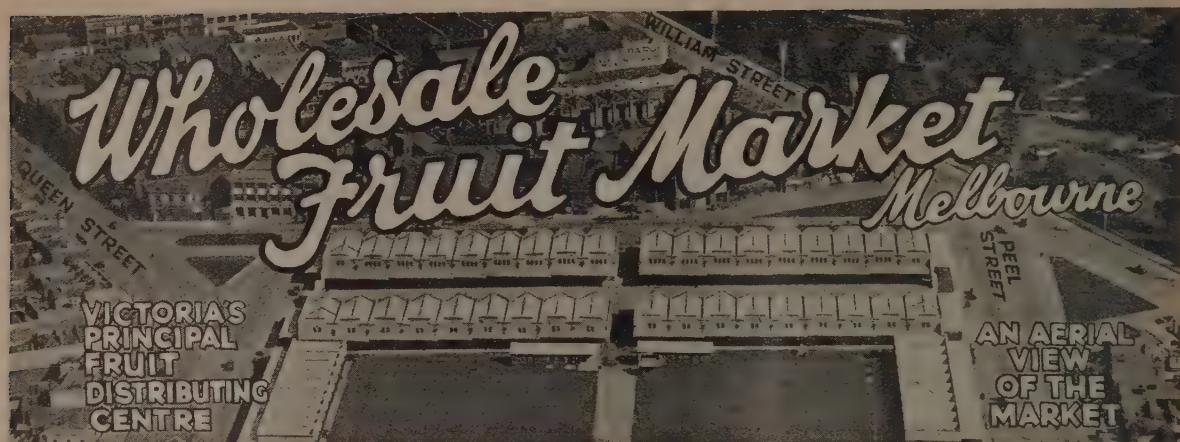
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"WE STRIVE TO PLEASE"

Victoria.

Melbourne (29/10/32).—The following prices quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria are those which ruled yesterday:—Apples (per case): Eating, 7/- to 9/-; cooking, 6/- to 8/-; special higher. Bananas (Queensland), per double case, green, 8's and 9's 18/- to 20/-, 7's 16/- to 18/-; 6's, 13/- to 15/-. Grape Fruit, 6/- to 12/- per double case; special higher. Lemons, 4/6 to 7/-; few special higher. Mandarins, 3/- to 6/-; small unsaleable. Navel Oranges, Vic., 4/- to 9/- case; South Aust., 7/- to 12/-; specials higher. Common Oranges, 5/- to 9/-; specials higher. Val., 6/- to 9/- case. Pineapples (double case), 8/- to 10/-. Passion Fruit (half case) 10/- to 11/-; selected fruit higher; small and inferior unsaleable. Papaws, 8/- to 10/- double case. Cucumbers (Queensland), 5/- to 10/- case.

The Melbourne market manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia reports that sales yesterday were as follow:—Navel Oranges, average standard Vic., 75-84, 6/-; 96, 7/-; 112, 8/-; 126-140, 9/-; 154-182, 10/-; selected standards 1/- higher, with best counts 11/-, and occasionally sales to 12/-; specially selected standards 2/- higher, with best counts 13/-; faulty lower. Common Oranges, average standard grade, 7/-, best counts; few 8/-; good Mediterranean Sweets, 9/- and 10/-; few selected higher. Val. sales slow, average standards, 5/- to 7/-; selected standards, including some wrapped, few to 8/-; specially selected to 9/- and 10/-. Grapefruit: Marsh's Seedless, average standard grade, large (30-38), to 5/-; 45-53, to 7/-; best counts, 60-75, to 10/-; selected standard, to 13/-, best counts; a few specially selected higher. Lemons, average standard grade, best counts (180-245), to 7/-; good standard, to 8/-; few selected, 9/-.

NEW PACKING CHARTS.

The Horticultural Division of the Victorian Department of Agriculture has completed new packing charts for Apples and Pears in readiness for the coming fruit season. These charts have been completely revised, the "straight" method of packing Apples in the Canadian fruit case being recommended in preference to the angle method. A revised chart has also been prepared for packing Apples in the Australian dump case (18 x 8-2/3 x 14½). In addition, charts for Oranges, Lemons, Grapefruits and Mandarins have been brought up to date.

This work of revising the charts has been undertaken by Mr. Basil P. Krone, fruit packing expert of the Victorian Dept. of Agriculture.

Fruit Crop Prospects.

Mr. H. Ford, of Harcourt, Victoria, reports under date October 27 as follows:—Apples: Everything points to a very heavy crop. All varieties, to date, appear to have set a very nice crop, while the later trees—R. Beauty, London Pippin—are blossoming profusely—and weather conditions should ensure them making a good setting. Present indications point to the following varieties having a heavy setting:—Jonathan, Cleo., G. Smith, Shroeders, Yapeen Seedling, Statesman, E. Spitzenburg, Rymmer, King David, Stone Pippin, Cox Orange P., Del. It is noticeable that the main variety here, viz., Dunns, has set a heavy crop where the trees have not been subject to ill-effects from the wet of the two past winters. However, this variety has suffered to a great extent, and a full crop from the various orchards will not be gathered.

Pears.—All varieties—Winter Nelis, Winter Cole, Beurro Bosc, Gloumorceau, Packhams, Williams, etc.—have set very heavily.

Frost.—The cold variable weather from the south has caused apprehension during the past few weeks, and orchardists have made provision for fires in the low localities. The thermometer has been watched throughout the night, necessitating a continuous watch being kept. When the thermometer registered 29 deg. one morning, the newly-set fruit, and the foliage, was covered with frost, and in spite of fires being lit at approximately every other tree, it seemed improbable that anything would escape being totally destroyed. Then a heavy fog appeared and obscured the sun's rays for over 1½ hours. The frost was able to thaw, and it was found that very little damage was done. A big sigh of relief from Harcourt! Precautions are still being taken.

Irrigation.—After the inadequate water supply last season, the growers are now assured of an adequate supply. The Water Commissioners inspected the irrigation system during the winter, and at once made provision for necessary works to be carried on. The channel has been thoroughly cleaned free from rushes and grasses which affected the flow of water, and a new flume, and the completion of Lang's Tunnel, will make possible much more water being sent around the channel. These works made employment available for orchardists and local unemployed.

Packing Classes.—That of the North Harcourt S.S. has been attended by scholars, who are taking keen interest. Their efforts in the Royal Show and the Bendigo Agricultural Show resulted in their gaining coveted honors in both. Mr. Harris, their packing instructor, is to be congratulated on his endeavors in coaching such a proficient class.

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SOUTHERN VICTORIA.

Crop Prospects (31/10/32).—Early flowering Apples other than Jonathan fairly good. Jonathan still definitely doubtful for the next fortnight. In many instances it is possible to see well-formed Apples and blossoms in the pink right next to them all over the trees. This undue extension of the blossoming period through the cold weather is certain to deplete the setting. This may be a blessing in disguise.

Around Doncaster black spot has shown up on Pears. Growers are thinking definitely of the advantages of the central spraying (stationary) system.

Atomised sulphur is being used to check fungus diseases. Some growers are using finely ground sulphur mixed with starch.

Dandenong Ranges.—Berry crops have come on nicely at Monbulk, The Patch, Wandin, Silvan, and Mt. Evelyn.

The United Berry Growers' Association has made arrangements for selling much of their produce through the Railways Department.

Victorian Sugar Beet growers are urging the extension of the Sugar Beet industry and the extension of a factory for crushing and refining.

Tomato Crops.—Plants have come on well around Bendigo and Kangaroo Flat. The acreage is somewhat less than that of last year.

Black Spot on Citrus.—Mr. D. B. Adam, Plant Pathologist, and L. Provan, Citriculturist, of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, after visiting the Bamawm district, state that many citrus groves are seriously affected with black spot. An active campaign to combat the disease is in progress.

Shepparton.—The 55th annual show of the Shepparton Agricultural Society, held on October 25 and 26, was officially opened by the Hon. C. A. S. Hawker. Included in the comprehensive schedule were sections for fresh fruit and nuts, also bottled and canned fruit.

Pakenham.—Exceptionally heavy rains seriously affected Jonathan bloom. If late blossom develops, fair crops may be harvested. Jonathan is the main variety. Rokewoods have set well.

Narre Warren.—Despite heavy rains, Apple crops are setting nicely.

Mornington Peninsula.—Good crops of Apples anticipated.

Melbourne (27/10/32).—Proceedings at the Wholesale Fruit Market became more animated at the end of last month, when a few days' warm sunshine dispelled the

gloom of the preceding months. The approach of more seasonable weather was reflected in the prices realised for Washington Navels, which rose 1/- per case. Cold storage Apples also firmed a little.

VICTORIA MARKET.**Proposed Change of Hours.**

The Northern Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association heartily endorses the proposals of the Wholesale Fruit Trade Reform Committee to have the later opening hour, as is the case in the fruit markets in the other Australian capital cities.

Because of the present early opening hours much of the fruit from northern Victoria, arriving on early morning trains misses a day's market, and severe losses have been occasioned, especially with soft fruit, —Apricots, Peaches, etc. An amendment of the Factories Act is desired.

FRUIT CASES FOR EXPORT.

An important point to be borne in mind by users of the Canadian shaped case for export, and one that is frequently overlooked, is that the sides of the case should be 5/16ths of an inch. This point is emphasised each year by Export Inspectors of the Agricultural Department. The regulations provide that there must be no bulge in the sides of this case, and consignments of fruit have been rejected in the past because this has not been fulfilled. The bulge must be limited to top and bottom.

It is risky to use less than 5/16in. timber for the sides of the Canadian case to ensure the absence of bulging on the sides.

It is also important to remember when buying cases, that the specifications should clearly state the finished size and not what is generally known in the timber trade as the nominal size: this applies particularly in regard to the thickness of all timbers.

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (13/10/32).—Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd., report sales as follows:—Nine Bananas—These are ripening up in perfect condition, and realising 18/- per case.

The 'Frisco steamer, the "Makura," arriving at Wellington, on October 17, has a total of 4,300 Bananas, 1,860 Oranges, 1,200 Tomatoes from Raratonga, besides large quantities of Grapefruit, American Valencias, and Grapes, which will be available in this market on October 20.

During the week we sold—Apples: Jons. 5/-, 7/-, Del. 8/-, 10/6, Lord Wolsley, Alf., choice large cookers, 6/6, others 4/6 to 5/6; Sturmers, 8/-, 10/-. Pines, 15/-, 19/-. Grapefruit, Aust., 16/-. Passions, 18/-, 19/6. Lemons, Aust., 24/-, 27/6; N.Z., 8/- 12/-. Bananas; choice ripe Niues, 18/-. Oranges, Val., 9/-, 11/6; Commons, 9/- Grapes, Cal., 32/6. Mandarins, 8/-, 12/-.

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fruit industry

"The Fruit World," Box 1944
G.P.O., Melbourne.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

All Members
under
Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA, the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne

Stand numbers are as indicated in parentheses.

H. M. WADE & CO. (21).
T. STOTT & SONS (26).
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G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30).
F. CAVE & CO. PTY. LTD. (9).
R. CORNISH & SONS (5).
J. HYMAN & SON (51).

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MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,
31 King Street, Melbourne, C.I. Tel. Cent. 8693.

TRAVEL INTERSTATE BY SEA

BRITISH FRUIT TRADE.

Great Britain.—London—Spitalfields (15/9/32)—Apples: English Worcester, 4/- to 4/6 half bush.; Cal. Gravenstein, 12/6 to 13/- box. Grapefruit—Cal., 30/- to 34/-; Porto Rico, 33/- to 38/-; South African, 25/- to 30/- case. Almeria Grapes, 12/6 to 20/- barrel. Oranges, Cal., 20/- to 24/-; S. African Navels, 15/- to 22/-; Val., late, 15/- to 20/- case. Pears—American Bartlett, 12/- to 15/-; B. Hardy, 16/- to 18/- box.

London Fruit Exchange.—Sept. 5, 7 and 9—Oranges—Sth. African, 11/- to 19/9; Val., late, Navels, 11/- to 22/-; seedlings, 10/6 to 17/3; Californian, 15/- to 24/-; Apples—Cal. Gravenstein, 10/6 to 13/-; Pears—Cal. Beurre Hardy, 14/9 to 17/3; Bartlett, 13/- to 15/6.

Covent Garden (15/9/32).—Apples: English, Lady Sudeley, 6/- to 7/- half case; James Grieve, 6/- to 7/-; Cal. Gravenstein, 12/- bushel; American Jons., 40/- barrel; Bananas, Fyffes, 12/- to 22/-; Grapefruit: Sth. African, 22/6 to 27/6 case; Porto Rico, 28/- to 36/-; Grapes: Lisbon, 8/- to 9/- box; Almeria, 13/- to 16/- barrel. Oranges: Brazilian, 12/- to 15/6; Cal. unbranded, 17/- bag.

Manchester (10/9/32).—Apples: Grav., 17/- case; Cal. Pears: 22/- to 26/-; Victoria Plums, 8/- to 10/- sieve. Louvain, 7/-; Pershore, 6/6; Californian, 20/- to 23/- case; Grapes, Almeria, 20/- barrel; Oranges: Brazilian, 17/- to 20/- case; Cal., 22/- to 25/-; Sth. African, 15/- to 19/-; Lemons, 30/- to 34/- box; Grapefruit, 27/- to 32/- case.

Oranges: Brazilian, 11/- to 14/- case; Sth. African: Navel, 14/- to 20/-; Seedling, 14/- to 18/-; Naartjes, 9/- to 10/-; Pears: English & Clapps Favorite, 4/- to 5/- half sieve; Williams, 4/- to 7/- half sieve; Californian—Bartlett, 14/- to 16/- case; B. Hardy, 14/- to 16/- case; Comice, 22/- to 24/- case.

Glasgow (15/9/32).—Pears: Eureka, 10/6 to 11/-; Forelle, 12/6 to 13/- box; Cal. Beurre Hardy, 18/6 to 19/6 case; Almeria Grapes, 16/-, 18/- and 20/- barrel. Apples: American Grav., 11/6, 12/6 and 13/-; a few Jon., 17/- to 18/- case; barrels, Cal., 30/- to 35/-. Oranges:

Sth African Val., late, 18/- to 20/-; Cal. Sunkist, 23/- to 24/- case; Lemons, 48/- to 50/- case.

Hull (14/9/32).—Apples: Grav., 12/- to 14/-; Oranges: Cal., 21/- to 23/-; Sth. African, 13/3 to 16/6; Brazilian, 12/- to 13/6; Grapefruit: Porto Rico, 32/6 to 35/-; Sth. African, 30/- to 31/-; Lemons, cases, 40/- to 42/-; boxes, 28/- to 32/-; Grapes: Almeria, barrels, heavyweights, 14/- to 16/-; lightweights, 10/9 to 12/6; Pears: Belgian Wine, 8/6 to 9/6; Clapp's Favorite, 9/- to 10/6.

Liverpool (14/9/32).—Apples: Cal. Gravenstein, 12/6 to 13/-; Jon., 16/- box; English, Lord Derby, 6/- to 7/- bushel; Bramley, 6/- to 7/- bushel. Oranges: Cal. Sunkist, 23/- to 24/-; Pure Gold, 21/6 to 22/-; Brazilian, 15/- box; Lemons, Palermo, 35/- to 40/- case. Bananas, Canary, extra medium, 12/6 to 13/6, extra 15/- crate. Pears: B. Hardy, 17/6 to 18/- box; English, Fertility, 6/-, Conference, 5/- to 7/- half-bushel. Plums: Victoria, 5/- to 6/-; Pond's Seedling, 5/- to 6/-; Damsons, Kent, 12/- half-bush.

Newcastle (13/9/32).—Grapes: Almeria, 12/- to 14/- barrel. Pears: Cal. Bartlett, 11/- to 12/- box. Apples: English, Lord Derby, 15/6 to 22/-; Bramley's Seedling, 17/- barrel; Cal. Gravenstein, 12/6 to 13/- box.

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COMMERCIAL INQUIRIES.

THE following commercial inquiries have been received by the Department of Commerce. No responsibility is accepted as to the standing of inquirers, with whom firms interested are requested to communicate direct. References accompany those inquiries marked (a), and interested firms will be supplied, in confidence, with information as to the general standing of inquirers on application to the Department of Commerce, A.M.P. Buildings, Collins-street, Melbourne.

(a) 1. Messrs. Alexander Crichton & Co. Ltd., of "North House," 17 North John-street, Liverpool, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of fresh fruits.

(a) 2. Messrs. Chr. Angell & Soner, A-B, of Fredsgatan 10, Stockholm, Sweden, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of dried fruits.

(a) 3. Messrs. J. R. Risely & Co., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, desire to represent in Rhodesia Australian exporters of flour and dried fruits.

4. Messrs. Norden & Co., Fort-street, Auckland, N.Z., desire to obtain agency for an Australian manufacturer of wax candles, 12 oz. and 1 lb. packets, and loose. They are also desirous to represent Australian exporters of dried and canned fruits.

(a) 5. Messrs. O'Brien & Co., 34 Field-street, Durban, are anxious to get in touch with Australian exporters of all kinds of produce.

(a) 6. Mr. Robert Pintus, of Old Trinity House, 5 Waterlane, London, E.C.3, desires to secure agencies for the sale of the following commodities in the United Kingdom:—Fruit pulp, Orange and Lemon oils, wheat germ, sugar of milk and milk powders.

(a) 7. Messrs. C. H. Tapp & Co., wine and spirit merchants and shippers, 16 Mark-lane, London, E.C.3, desire to represent Australian shippers of dry wines in bulk.

(a) 8. Messrs. Paul Winn & Co. Ltd., Tower House, 40 Trinity Square, London, E.C.3, desire to get in touch with individual exporters of Apples, Pears and Grapes.

9. The Western-Eastern Trading Co., 72 Szechuen-road, Room No. 507, Shanghai, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of butter, sour cream and milk curd (coagulated), preserved fruits and jams, with a view to developing trade in these products. They state that they have an inquiry for 25,000 to 30,000 lb. of butter per month, and payments will be met by irrevocable letters of credit opened in favor of the shippers for the full amount.

(a) 10. Messrs. Lewis A. May Ltd., produce distributors, 52 Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of foodstuffs suitable for the provision and grocery trade.

(a) 11. Messrs. Burnell Hardy Ltd., 106 Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, desire to get in direct touch with Australian manufacturers of essential oil, juices and allied trades.

(a) 12. Messrs. Freeman & Co. Ltd., 116 Long Acre, London, W.C.2, desire to get in touch with Australian exporters of Apples.

MARKET REPORTS.

Western Australia.

Perth (21/10/32).—Apples, Dunns, dumps 9/- to 11/6; Yates, 9/- to 12/6 (special to 14/6, others from 8/-); G. Smith, 11/- to 15/- (special to 17/-, inferior from 8/-); Cleo., 9/- to 11/6 (others from 8/-); Doherty, 8/6 to 10/- (special to 11/-, others from 7/-); Rokewood, 8/6 to 11/- (special to 12/6, others from 6/-). Citrus: Navels, flats 5/6 to 9/-, dumps 9/- to 14/- (others from 8/-); Oranges, plain 4/- to 6/6 (special to 8/6), 6/- to 9/- (special to 11/-); Lemons, 3/6 to 7/-; Passion Fruit, half cases, 12/9 to 14/6; quarter-cases, 7/6 to 10/- (special to 14/6); Tomatoes, 10/- to 15/- (special to 18/-, others from 6/-); Loquats, 5/- to 9/- (special to 10/3, inferior from 1/6).

Queensland.

Brisbane (21/10/32).—Tas. Apples: Demo., 2½ in. to 2½ in., 13/- to 14/- case; 3 in., 10/- to 12/-; 2½ in. to 2½ in., 12/- to 13/-; Croftons, 2½ in. to 2½ in., 12/6 to 13/6; 2½ in. to 2½ in., 11/6 to 12/6; S.T.P., 2½ in. to 2½ in., 9/6 to 10/-; 2 ¾ in., 8/- to 9/6; 2½ in., 8/- to 8/6; small, 5/- to 7/6; F.C., 2½ in., to 2½ in., 9/- to 10/-; 2½ in. to 2½ in., 7/- to 9/-, and 5/- to 6/-; yellow F.C., 4/- to 6/6 case; local Papaws, colored, 3/- to 4/- case; No. 1 grade, 1/- to 2/6; hail-marked fruit, 9d. to 1/-; special local Passion Fruit, best, 10/- to 13/- case; other grades, 3/- to 5/-; smooth-leaf Pineapples, 4/- to 5/6, special 6/- to 7/- case; Ripleys, local, best 7/- to 10/-; Loquats, 2/- to 3/-; Queensland citrus, Navels, best 10/- to 12/-, special 13/-, small Navels 5/- to 7/-; Val. Oranges, 3/- to 6/-, special 7/- to 8/-; common Oranges, best 4/6 to 5/-, special 6/- to 7/-, inferior 3/- to 4/-; local Lemons, 3/- to 5/-; Grape-fruit, 2/6 to 4/- case; Queensland Mandarins, 3/- to 7/- case; Southern Mandarins, best Emperors, 10/- to 11/-, inferior 3/- to 5/- case; Southern Navel Oranges, 11/- to 12/-; Lemons, 10/6 to 12/-; Val., 7/- to 8/-; N.S.W. Passion Fruit, best 11/- to 13/-, second grade 5/- to 9/-; Southern Loquats, 8/6 case; Banana Passion Fruit, N.S.W., 11/- case; Mangoes, Townsville, 8/- to 9/-.

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TOWNSVILLE, PERTH

QUEENSLAND NOTES.

The Banana Industry—Competition With Fiji.

News and Notes.

Gympie (Oct. 17.)

The recent rains have given Banana-growing another stimulus, and quite a large area of scrub is being felled preparatory to planting.

Two Departmental Entomologists—Messrs. Weddell and Smith—are in this district studying Banana thrips. Advice on control measures is needed.

The Banana ripening rooms in Brisbane erected by the Committee of Direction at a cost of £4,000, are apparently successful. Metropolitan growers, however, at a meeting convened by the Dayboro branch disagreed with the action of the C.O.D. in buying cased Bananas direct from the growers on the North Coast line, at guaranteed Sydney parity: they request that all Bananas handled by the C.O.D. be sold in open competition on the auction floors and that bunch Banana-growers be given better representation on the sectional group Committee.

There were disturbances at the annual meeting of the Banana Growers' Co-operative Company on the presentation of the financial statement. Mr. H. L. Anthony, Pre-

sident of the N.S.W. Banana Growers' Federation, attacked the directors, stating that the company was losing £100 a month. The Federation had been unjustly accused of causing disruption. The appointment of a new Board resulted in a majority of one for the company.

The directors' report, which disclosed a loss of £467/8/1, stated that the term had been rendered difficult by reason of the split amongst the growers.

This year the *Cactoblastis cactorum*, which has cleared thousands of acres of prickly pear by eating it out, is not keeping ahead of its job because of the insects being attacked by birds.

* * * * *

For the financial year ending 30/6/32, a total of 753,440 cases of fruit were imported into Queensland from the other States. As a specific illustration of the trade in fruit between Tasmania and Queensland, the s.s. "Ngatoro" left Port Huon on August 30, with 1,209 tons, and of this, 987 tons were fruit, comprising 23,699 cases.

The damage caused by the hail storm in the Upper Brookfield district in the early part of October, is estimated at £10,000. Acres of Grapes, Peaches, Tomatoes, Pumpkins, and vegetables were completely destroyed by the hail.

The output of French Beans from this district is closely approaching that of Bananas, as will be seen by

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(Wm. Robson, Managing Director)

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Brands

Tasmanian
Shipping No. 23

All Others
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Reference:

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.,
George Street, Brisbane,
Queensland

the returns for last month, as follows:—To the southern markets: Bananas 7,400 cases, beans 5,786 cases, Pine-apples 4,575 cases, Papaws 170 cases, Peas 178 cases, and only four cases of citrus.

A movement inaugurated by the Mt. Mermaid L.P.A. is being well received, having for its object the empowering of the C.O.D. to make it compulsory that peas and beans be sold only by weight.

At the last meeting of the Burrum District Citrus Association, held at Howard, the following executive was elected: Messrs. T. I. Reaney (Chairman), R. G. Reaney (Secretary), Geo. Shaw (Treasurer). Amongst other business transacted was a motion of no-confidence in the Citrus Sectional Group Committee for refusing to accept 10/- per day for attendance at meetings, and for their action in getting the Railway Commissioner to collect the case levy, particularly on single cases, on which is collected, 2d. per case, and it was resolved to write the C.S.G. Committee, asking that the matter of case levies be reviewed in face of the disastrous season growers are experiencing.

Owing to the tightening of the New Zealand "Orchard and Garden Diseases Act, 1908," all Pineapples must be accompanied by a shipper's certificate, and to assist growers in obtaining a foothold on the New Zealand market, the C.O.D. have issued the following advice:—New cases essential; Packing material must be confined to wood-wool; Fruit must be fully matured and, in winter, showing half color; Fruit handled carefully to avoid unnecessary bruising; Eighteen to twenty-fours are the most satisfactory count, it is very undesirable to forward large fruit to N.Z.; The cases to be conspicuously marked "Pineapples" in large letters, together with the word Australia. Cases must be branded C.O.D. and N.Z. agent's brand.

Competition With Fiji.

Queensland Banana growers strongly resent the action of the Federal Government in permitting the entry of Fijian Bananas: thus an Australian industry, valued at over £1,000,000 per annum to the Commonwealth, is in danger.

In Queensland there were 19,783 acres of Bananas and 7,443 in N.S.W., a total of 27,226 acres. Prospective plantings for the current year would be about 6,000 in both States, while 7,000 acres would go out of production, leaving 26,226 acres under production. Queensland and N.S.W. would each produce this year about 750,000 cases, N.S.W. higher production being on account of having so many new plantations.

Urgent representations are being made to the Federal Government for action to be taken to safeguard the Australian Banana industry.

FRUIT EXPORTS TO GERMANY.

Summary of 1932 Season.

THE EXPORT of Australian and N.Z. Apples and Pears to Germany in 1932 is dealt with in a report to hand from Timm & Gerstenkorn, fruit brokers, of Hamburg, under date June 25.

The firm writes as follows:—

This season only six direct boats from Australia and N.Z. landed fruit in Hamburg, as against fifteen direct boats last season. The respective figures are 346,800 cases Apples (including 76,400 cases N.Z. Apples) and 10,200 cases Pears (including 2,800 cases N.Z. Pears), as compared with 548,300 cases Apples and 42,700 packages Pears in 1931. Of the above total for 1932, approximately 100,000 cases were transhipped from Hamburg to Scandinavia, whilst in 1931 the proportion of transshipments was considerably less.

There were several factors responsible for the decline in quantity. When shipping preparations began in Australia, the German Government was passing a new Customs law, levying non-treaty countries with a heavy super tax. Negotiations, however, averted this super tax from Australian shipments. But at that time the shipping programme for the first few shipments had been completed. A second factor was the uneasiness because of the quota regulation over all foreign exchange flowing out of Germany. Importers were compelled to have their imports match the quota granted them with the result that less than 40 per cent. of last year's totals could be imported.

The reduced imports have resulted in rather stable prices; values, however, average 25 to 30 per cent. lower than last season. Australian and N.Z. offerings had to face American competition until June 15, and mostly in quantities exceeding those from the antipodes.

The quality of the W.A. and S.A. fruit was generally good. Tasmanian fair—later shipments of Cleos. depreciated somewhat: Early Tasmanian shipments were more or less immature. N.Z. Apples made a very good impression, quality uniform. However, the condition of the latter was not altogether satisfactory. The N.Z. Jonathans (comprising a large proportion of the offerings) were affected by soft scald, making the fruit rather dangerous to handle. London Pippins were often defective. On the other hand, arrivals from Tasmania and the Australian mainland were mostly in good condition, with some exceptions. Large Jonathans from W.A. were affected by internal breakdown. When calculating Hamburg prices, it should be remembered that the Reichsmark did not go off the gold standard, thus 25 per cent. should be added to German realisations before comparing with English values.

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Harcourt Fruit Supply Co. Ltd.
Victorian Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.

Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.
New South Wales: N.S.W. Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.
Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.